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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT	The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department and Power Stations under its Control	DATE DISTR.	10 February 1960
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Information on the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department and the power stations, transformer stations and branch offices under its control 50X1-HUM The report deals with the history, source of supply and employees of the department and the location, appearance, personnel, financial status, equipment and functions of the provincial power stations, with a partial list of charges for goods and services at these stations. Finally, there is a statement of the power output at each North Korean power plant in 1958 and brief discriptions of power plants under construction

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Attachment

1. Organization: The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department belonged under the control of the Power Transmission and Transformation Management Bureau, Ministry of Electricity. The administrative setup of the Ministry of Electricity was as follows:

Minister
- Two Vice Ministers
- Basic Construction Management Bureau
- Designing and Research Station
- Materials and Equipment Management Bureau
- Finance & Bookkeeping Department
- Economic Planning Division
- Staff Division
- Power Supply Division
- Power Generation Management Bureau
  - Sup'ung Power Generation Department
  - Tongmo-gang Power Generation Department
  - Changjin-gang Power Generation Department
  - Puryŏng Power Generation Department
  - Kŭmgang Power Generation Department
  - Hŏch'ŏn-gang Power Generation Department
- Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau
  - P'yŏngyang-si Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - P'yŏngan-bukto Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - P'yŏngan-namdo Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Hwanghae-bukto Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Hwanghae-namdo Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Kaesŏng-si Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Hamgyŏng-namdo Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Hamgyŏng-bukto Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Yanggang-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department
  - Chagang-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department.

The administrative setup of the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau was as follows:

Bureau Chief
- Deputy Bureau Chief
  - Chief Engineer
    - Staff Instructor
    - Administrative Accountant
    - Labor Wage Department
    - Power Demand & Supply Department
    - Finance & Bookkeeping Department
    - Power Transmission Department
    - Power Transformation Department
    - Materials & Equipment Department
    - Confidential Document Officer

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The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department was located at No. 16, Yangji-dong, Wŏnsan-si, Kangwŏn-do (CU 63953530), and its employees totalled approximately 250 including some fifty female workers. Before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation) this department was called the Wŏnsan Branch Department, North Korean Combined Electric Company, and supplied the Wŏnsan-si area with electric power. The building of this department which had been built during the Occupation (i.e., before 15 August 1945) was entirely destroyed during the Korean War, and the present building was built by the Basic Construction Department of this Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of March 1954 to November 1955. It cost a total of approximately 1,000,000 Wŏn. The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department was a Class II enterprise station. To mention a few examples of the classes, the Sup'ung Power Plant was a Class I enterprise station, and in case with another ministry, the Munch'ŏn Smelter and the Hwanghae Iron Works were Class I enterprise stations. The County (Kun) Power Transmission Station was a Class III enterprise station.

The Kangwŏn-do KLP Committee and the Kangwŏn-do Trade League Committee inspected this department about four times a year respectively in April, July, September, and November in connection with the accomplishment of its annual economic plan. The Ministry of Electricity assigned two officials always.

The indoor wiring materials, copper wire for power transmission, wire, insulators, small transformers (5-50 KVA) which this department needed were mostly purchased from the Taean Electric Factory, and approximately 30 percent of the copper wire and wire requirements were imported from the Soviet Union and China, and were distributed through the Central Materials and Equipment Management Station, Ministry of Electricity.

Telephone poles were partly introduced from forestry stations in the Hamgyŏng-bukto area, and were partly manufactured by this department itself. Cement was purchased at the Ch'onnae-ri Cement Factory, and bricks and tiles were procured from the Anbyŏn Brick Factory, the Tŏgwŏn Brick Factory, and the Namsan Brick Factory, all of which were located in Kangwŏn-do. Glass was introduced from the Namp'o Glass Factory, and slates and iron bars were procured through the Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, Ministry of Electricity. Lumber was introduced from the Musan area in Hamgyŏng-bukto. During the Korean War this department moved for approximately one and a half year to Air-raid Shelter A which was located about 300 meters north of its building, for approximately one year to Air-raid Shelter B which was located approximately 1.5 kilometers from its building, and for approximately six months to Air-raid Shelter C which was located in Hwaging-ni, Sŏgong-myŏn, Anbyŏn-gun, Hamgyŏng-namdo approximately 20 kilometers southwest of its building. Details of the air-raid shelters were as follows:

Air-raid Shelter A: Stone cave more than 10 meters under the ground; located at CU 63903555; built during the three months from July to September 1950 by the clerical workers of this department after regular office work with the

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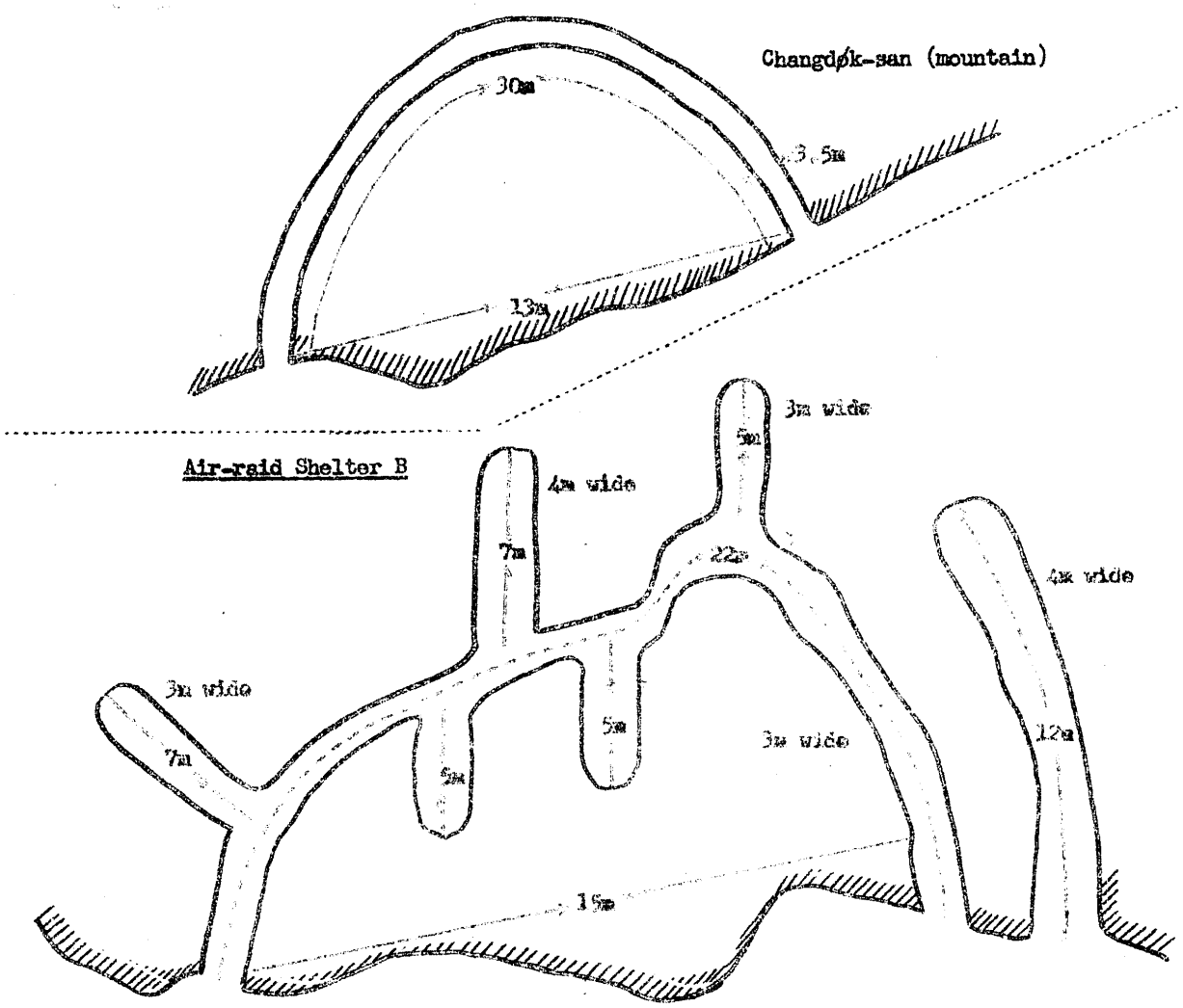
help of two technicians temporarily hired; Approximately 30 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and two meters high; Desks were arranged in two rows along both walls of the case; Used electric lighting and candles in case of power stoppages; The clerical workers lived here; Underwent bombings once in April 1951, but suffered no damages at all.

Sketch of Air-raid Shelter A



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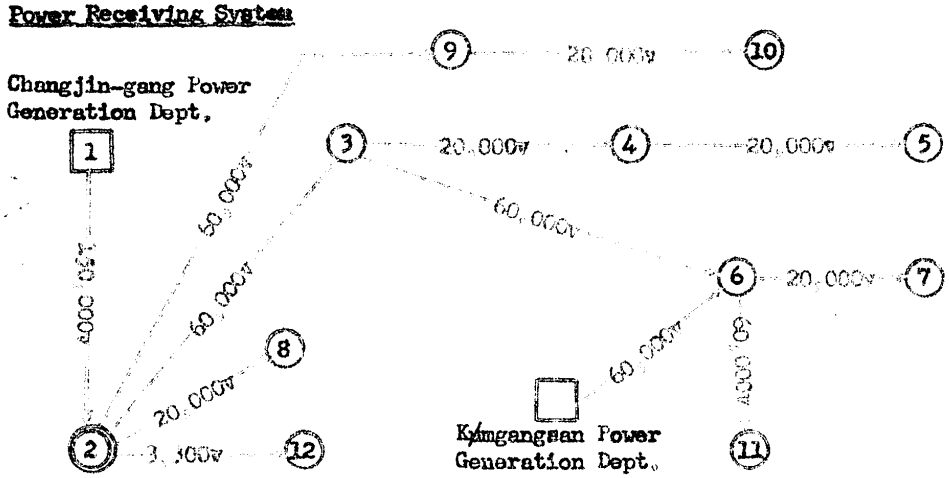
Location: CU 62953469, approximately 50 meters from the Wŏnsan Second Transformer Station (See Paragraph 2 below); Dug during the period from August 1951 to April 1952; Underwent bombings about September 1952 at the left entrance, but suffered no damages except two wounded casualities; The main part at the right hand which was approximately 15 meters long was shored up with timbers because the walls were not of stone completely.

1) Housed the Inspection Department and the Planning Department.
2) Housed the Manager's Office.
3) Housed the Staff Department and the Labor Wage Department.
4) Housed the Power Supply Department and the Construction Department.
5) Housed the Bookkeeping Department.
6) Housed the [redacted] 4,000-Kv transformers which were installed at the Wŏnsan First Transformer Station as of the information date. 50X1-HUM

Air-raid Shelter C: Located in a former pit called Kŭmganggul of the Hagik Mine in Haging-ni, Sŏgong-myŏn, Anbyŏn-gu, Kangwŏn-do approximately 20 kilometers southwest of Wŏnsan-si; Moved to this pit in early February 1953; Well hidden in a mountain gorge.

The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department received power from the Changjin-gang Power Generation Department and the Kŭmgangsan Power Generation Department via the Munp'yŏng Transformer Station, and distributed it to industrial establishments, mines, military installations, rural areas. It was responsible for repair and maintenance of all the electric installations electric installations in the province. It had power distribution stations, transformer stations, and branch offices in counties of Kangwŏn-do. It was within the purview of this department to install a new power transmission line and to give power to factories or not.

2. Power Receiving System



[redacted] 50X1-HUM

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1) Chongjin-gang Power Generation Department:

This power generation department had the second largest power generation capacity in NK [redacted] Note: The largest was the Sup'ung Power Generation Station). It was said that it was rehabilitated [redacted] during the period of May 1956 to October 1958. [redacted] The employees totalled approximately 400. Its total output was 300,000 KVA, one half of which was used by Kangwŏn-do, and the other half by Hwangbong-do (sic).

2) Munp'yŏng Transformer Station:

This transformer station was located approximately two kilometers north of Munch'ŏn-ŭp, Munch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do. It suffered approximately 70 percent damages during the Korean War. After 27 July 1953 it was reconstructed by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Station during the period of February 1954 to December 1958 on a larger scale than before. The reconstruction cost 125,000,000 Wŏn. The breakdown of the reconstruction cost was as follows: 9,000,000 Wŏn for two large Soviet-made 20,000-KVA transformers introduced in 1957; 67,000,000 Wŏn for machine installations; 4,000,000 Wŏn for building construction; 17,000,000 Wŏn for outdoor iron structure installations; and the remaining sum for the wages. Its building was a two-story brick structure [redacted] outside the building it had numerous installations including large and small transformers [redacted] this transformer station used many smaller transformers which were [redacted] repaired by the machine repair station under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. The employees of this station totalled 37 including one chief and one engineer, and they worked in three shifts. This station was equipped with a Soviet-made switchboard which was introduced in 1955, and always kept communications with the Red China, the Ministry of Electricity, and the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. The electric capacity of this station was known as 150,000 kilovolts. This transformer station constituted the life line of the power supply to the entire Kangwŏn-do area and part of the Hwanghae-do area including the Kohsan Mine, and if the power transmission should be stopped here, almost the entire industrial production of Kangwŏn-do and part of Hwanghae-do was to be stopped. As is shown in the above sketch, this station was directly responsible for power supply to the Munch'ŏn Smelter and the Munch'ŏn Machine Factory.

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3) Wŏnsan First Transformer Station:

Originally, this transformer station was called Wŏnsan Transformer Station, and was located in Kwanp'ung-ni, Wŏnsan-si, but after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) it was newly built in a gorge near Hoksan-ni, Wŏnsan-si approximately eight kilometers west of the central part of the city, against possible air-raids in the future in case of another war. The building of this transformer station was a straight

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single-story brick structure approximately 14 meters long, nine meters wide, five meters high, and was roofed with white artificial slates. Approximately 15 meters west of the main gate of this transformer station stood a toilet and three residences, each approximately 10 meters long, five meters wide, three meters high, and roofed with tiles. Each of the residences housed two families. The construction of this transformer station, which cost a total of 8,000,000 Won, was accomplished by the Construction Department of the Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of 1954 to 1957. The interior of the building of the transformer station was divided into a distributing board room, an office room and a night duty room. The installations outside the building appeared grandiose. Three huge [redacted] transformers, O.C.B. tanks, a complicated power distribution network, and large insulators were arranged in an impressive array. This transformer station was located considerably away from 50X1-HUM residential quarters, and being surrounded by pine trees, it was situated advantageous against air-raids. The capacity of this station was known as 60,000 kilowatts. It was responsible for power supply to the suburban areas of Wonsan-si and the relay of power to other counties. Its personnel, who worked in three shifts, consisted of six persons including the station chief.

4) Wonsan Second Transformer Station:

Formerly this transformer station was called the Wonsan Transformer Station. It was located in Kwang'ung-ni. During the Korean War it suffered severe damages, but it was rehabilitated by the Construction Department of the Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. The rehabilitation cost approximately 1,200,000 Won. This transformer station was responsible for power supply to smaller factories and for lighting in the northern part of Wonsan-si. Its personnel 50X1-HUM consisted of three persons. This transformer station was equipped with a total of three transformers which had been [redacted] repaired by the machine repair station under the control of the 50X1-HUM Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. [redacted]

5) Kalma Transformer Station: 50X1-HUM

This transformer station was located in Kalma-dong, Wonsan-si. It was newly constructed by the Construction Department of the Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department at the cost of approximately 4,000,000 Won [redacted] The building of this transformer station was a straight single-story brick building approximately 12 meters long, seven meters wide, four meters high, and roofed with tiles. The interior of this building was divided into a distributing board room, an office room, and a night duty room. The personnel of this station consisted of four persons, who worked in three shifts a day. The installations outside the building included two huge

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Japanese-made transformers and their auxiliary equipment, wooden and iron structures, and insulators. The transformers suffered damages and were repaired by the machine repair station under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. The capacity of this transformer station was known as 20,000 kilowatts. This transformer station was responsible for power supply to major factories including the Wŏnsan Railroad Factory, the Wŏnsan Shipyard, the Wŏnsan Chemical Factory, the Wŏnsan Food Stuff Factory, etc., and for lighting in the southern part of Wŏnsan-si.

6) Hŭik Transformer Station:

This transformer station was located in Kosan-gun, Kangwŏn-do, but further details of its location is unknown. It was established quite a long time ago. This station relayed the power generated by the Changjin-gang Power Generation Department and the 60,000-KVA power of the Kŭmgang-san Power Generation Department to 20-KW transformer stations. Power supply to the Koksan Mine in Kwanghae-bukto was one of its primary functions. In case of a power stoppage from the Changjin-gang Generation Department, this transformer station transmitted the power from the Kŭmgang-san Power Generation Department to the Wŏnsan area which usually received power from the Changjin-gang Generation Department.

7) 20,000-KV Transformer Stations:

A. Anbyŏn Transformer Station: This transformer station was located approximately two kilometers west of Anbyŏn-ŭp, Kangwŏn-do. It was newly built by the Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department [redacted] at the cost of approximately 1,500,000 Wŏn. The building of this transformer station was a straight single-story brick structure approximately 14 meters long, nine meters wide, five meters high, and roofed with white artificial slates. It was equipped with two [redacted] transformers which were repaired by the machine repair station under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. It was situated on a steep hill. It supplied power for lighting in Anbyŏn-ŭp and 28 rural districts, and to the Anbyŏn Brick Factory (150 KW), the Kumsan Machine Repair Factory, the Anbyŏn Food Factory, and pumping facilities in rural districts.

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B. Paehwa Transformation Station: This transformer station was established long ago. It was located in Paehwa-ri, Anbyŏn-gun. It suffered damages during the Korean War, and its rehabilitation cost three years' time from 19[illegible]5 to 1957 and 1,800,000 Wŏn. This transformer station supplied power to some thirty districts for lighting and for threshing in fall and pumping in spring. Its personnel consisted of three persons including one responsible person. The structure of its building and its interior installations

[redacted]

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were the same as the transformer station mentioned above [redacted] and their parts were mostly obtained from the Taean Electric Factory. 50X1-HUM

C. T'ongch'ŏn Transformer Station: This transformer station was established long ago. It was located in Kojŏ-ŭp, T'ongch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do. It suffered damages during the Korean War, and was rehabilitated by the Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission and Distribution Department during the period of three years from 1954 to 1956 at the cost of approximately 1,400,000 Wŏn. [redacted] The structure of its building and its interior installations were the same as those of the above two transformers stations. Its personnel consisted of three persons. This transformer station supplied T'ongch'ŏn-gun with power. 50X1-HUM

D. Oegŭmgang Transformer Station: This transformer station was located in Onjŏng-ni, Oegŭmgang-myŏn, Kosŏng-gun, Kangwŏn-do. It was newly constructed by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department [redacted] 50X1-HUM at the cost of approximately 4,000,000 Wŏn. [redacted] 50X1-HUM It was constructed to meet the increased demand for power after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice), and especially, to supply the military units along the 38th Parallel with power. Along with the construction of this transformer station which was situated at a location suitable for covering itself in case of possible air-raids in the future, an unknown number of [redacted] transformers of the Changjŏn Transformer Stations were moved to this station, and the facilities of the former station were reduced. The personnel of this station consisted of three persons including its chief. This station supplied the Kosŏng-gun area for farming and lighting and the KPA units along the 38th Parallel with power. 50X1-HUM

E. Kosan Transformer Station: This transformer station was located at the foot of the hill located west of Kosan-ŭp, Kosen-gun, Kangwŏn-do. It suffered damages during the Korean War, and was rehabilitated by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the one year of 1955 at the cost of approximately 800,000 Wŏn. The number of transformers installed in this station and their kilovolt amperes are unknown, but they had been [redacted] repaired by the Machine Repair Station under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. The personnel of this station building and its interior facilities were the same as those of the Anbyŏn Transformer Station mentioned above under A. This transformer station supplied the Kosŏng-gun area with power. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

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F. Sŏp'o Transformer Station: This transformer station was said to be located near the Sŏp'o Railroad Station on the former Seoul - Wŏnsan line. This station was newly constructed by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of January 1956 to November 1956 at the cost of approximately 2,500,000 Wŏn. The personnel of this station consisted of three persons including one chief. This station supplied the county (Kun) in which it was located and the NKPA units stationed along the front line in the middle sector with power.

G. P'yŏnggang Transformer Station: This station was built long ago. It was located in P'yŏnggang-ŭp, P'yŏnggang-gun, Kangwŏn-do. Its rehabilitation, which was also done by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the three years from 1954 to 1956, cost approximately 700,000 Wŏn. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] This station supplied NKPA units and P'yŏnggang-ŭp with power for lighting and farming. There were no large industrial facilities in P'yŏnggang-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

H. Sinan Transformer Station: This transformer station was established long ago. It was located approximately two kilometers south of Sinan-ni, Hoeyang-gun, Kangwŏn-do. Its personnel consisted of three persons including the chief. Its rehabilitation from the damages suffered during the Korean War cost approximately 400,000 Wŏn. This station supplied the Hoeyang-gun area and the NKPA units stationed in the county (Kun) with power for lighting and farming. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] 50X1-HUM

I. Ch'ŏnt'an Transformer Station: This station was established long ago. [redacted] it was located in Ch'ŏnt'an-ni, Kowŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do. Originally, this station was known to be transmitting 60,000 KVA, but part of its installations were moved to the newly-established Ch'ŏnnae Transformer Station. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] it supplied 20,000 KVA for lighting and farming. It was rehabilitated by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of the four years from 1954 to 1957 at the cost of approximately 200,000 Wŏn. The personnel of this station consisted of three persons including the chief.

J. Changjŏn Transformer Station: This transformer station was established long ago. It was located in Sŏsŏng-ni, Changjŏn-myŏn, Kosŏng-gun, Kangwŏn-do. The capacity of this station was originally 60,000 KVA, but it was reduced to 20,000 KVA when the Oegŭmgang Transformer Station

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was newly established. It was rehabilitated from War damages by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of early 1954 to about October 1956 at the cost of approximately 600,000 Wŏn. This station supplied Changjŏn-ŭp and the rural district in the vicinity with power for lighting and farming. 50X1-HUM

Its personnel consisted of three persons including the chief.

K. Kŭmgang Transformer Station: This station, which was located in Kŭmgang-ŭp, Kŭmgang-gun, Kangwŏn-do, was newly constructed by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of January 1957 to December 1957 at the cost of approximately 2,300,000 Wŏn. This station supplied the Kŭmgang-gun area and the NKPA units stationed in the area with power for lighting.

Besides the transformer stations mentioned above, there were 12 more transformer stations. 50X1-HUM three of the 12 stations were newly established after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice), at the average cost of approximately 1,700,000 Wŏn each. The remaining nine transformer stations were rehabilitated from War damages at the average cost of approximately 450,000 Wŏn each. The new construction and rehabilitation were done by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of 1954 to 1957.

L. Munch'ŏn Smelter Transformer Station: It was said that this transformer station was established by the smelter at its own expense in its compound. For the power it received see "Power Reception System" under Paragraph 2 of this report.

M. Ch'ŏnnae Transformer Station: This station was located in Ch'ŏnnae-ŭp, Ch'ŏnnae-gun, Kangwŏn-do. It was newly established by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the one year of 1957 at the cost of approximately 3,400,000 Wŏn, to meet the demand for power which increased due to the extension of the Ch'ŏnnae Cement Factory. The personnel of this transformer station consisted of three persons including the chief.

N. Kowŏn Railroad Station Electric Railroad Transformer Station: This transformer station was established jointly by the Ministry of Transportation and the Electric Railroad Construction Department during the period of July 1958 to an unknown date to supply the newly constructed electric railroad between Kowŏn, Hamgyŏng-namdo and Sinsŏngch'ŏn, P'yŏngan-namdo with power. The electric railroad operated seven Soviet-made electric cars.

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O. Irwŏng Transformer Station: This transformer station was established long ago. Its personnel consisted of eight persons including the chief. It was an important transformer station exclusively for the Koksan Mine, Hwanghae-bukto. The sufferage of the mine due to the power stoppage from this station was said to be 3,000,000 Wŏn per hour. It was rehabilitated from War damages by the mine itself. [redacted] this transformer station was under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department, but [redacted] it went under the control of the mine by a joint instruction of the Minister of Electricity and the Minister of Heavy Industry. 50X1-HUM

P. Munch'ŏn Machine Factory: During the Korean War this factory manufactured farming implements and weapons on a small scale, but it was extended after 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) so that it covered the entire area of the eastern part of Munch'ŏn-ŭp, Munch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do, and it became one of major factories in NK. [redacted] Premier KIM Il-sŏng inspected this factory after the Armistice. This factory was supplied with 3,300 Kilowatts by the Munp'yŏng Transformer Station. 50X1-HUM

3. Explanation of Sketch of Buildings of Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department:

Building No. 1: Originally two-story concrete building; Almost completely destroyed by bombings in August 1952; Rehabilitated by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department from June 1956 to November 1956 at the cost of 150,000 Wŏn; Single-story brick building with cement coated walls approximately 25 centimeters thick each; 13 meters long, six meters wide, five meters high; Roofed with slates and red tiles; Housed the manager's office, chief engineer's office, archive, and hallway; All lime-coated indoor walls.

Building No. 2: Newly constructed by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of February 1955 to November 1955 at the cost of approximately 900,000 Wŏn as the office building; L-shape single-story brick building with cement coated walls approximately 25 centimeters thick each; 25 meters long, eight meters wide at the east side housing the Junior Party Committee, 12 meters wide at the west side housing the Planning Department and the deputy manager's office; all lime-coated indoor walls; a corridor ran through the center of the building; Housed were, from the east end: the Planning Department; deputy manager's office; the Staff Department; the Labor Wage Department; the hallway; safety engineer's office; the Power Demand and Supply Department; the Bookkeeping Department; the Transformer Department; the Transmission Department; a trade league library storing [redacted] about 60 percent translations of Soviet political books, 30 percent economic and mechanical books, and 10 percent newspapers, pictorials and magazines, which were lent out to 50X1-HUM

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the employees upon approval of an instructor and were compensated with twice the price of the books lost; a bookkeeping archive storing chits and account books; the trade league paper publishing office, publishing a weekly mimeographed tabloid paper called "the Lightening" which carried articles praising or criticizing the trade league members and publicizing their works and a copy of which was distributed without charge to each trade league team, and the publication of which was financed from the cultural activities funds of the trade union; the Junior Party Committee office where one Party Committee chairman was assigned from the Wŏnsan-si Party Committee who was a Central Supply Recipient Class IV and who was salaried by the city committee.

Building No. 3: Originally the conference hall building; Almost completely destroyed during the Korean War; Rehabilitated by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period from July to December 1954; Single-story wooden (Chinese pine tree) building; 20 meters long, seven meters wide, six meters high; Roofed with slates; all lime-coated indoor walls; Housed were, from the west end: the Accounting Department; the Materials & Equipment Supply Department; A conference hall which was equipped with approximately 60 five-man benches; Construction cost: 130,000 Wŏn.

Building No. 4: Newly built during the period from July 1955 to December 1955 by the personnel of the Materials & Equipment Supply Department as their own office building; Built with scrap bricks by their service uncompensated for during non-office hours; As of the information date (December 1958), used as the office of the trade league committee; Square single- tory brick building; Four meters wide and four meters long, 2.5 meters high; Roofed with slates; Construction cost: Approximately 15,000 Wŏn; Worked one trade league committee chairman, one cultural instructor, and two others, who were all salaried out of the cultural funds of the trade league funds which were allocated by the administration; The chairman of the trade league committee was a Central Supply Recipient Class IV; Functions of the trade league committee: to conduct political indoctrination of the trade league members of the county transformer stations, the branch office as well as of the provincial department, and to direct their increased production; The Cultural Instructor was responsible for lectures, posters, etc; The Chief Editor of the paper published the weekly trade league paper.

Building No. 5: Originally, built by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of August 1955 to November 1955 as a residence; For about two years following its completion, used as the official residence of the manager of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department; From late 1957, one half of this house was used as the office of the Basic Construction Department, and the other half as an office supply warehouse; Straight single-story wooden structure: 10 meters long, five meters wide, three meters high; Roofed with slates; Construction cost: 40,000 Wŏn.

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Building No. 6: Originally, built by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of August 1955 to November 1955 as a residence for employees; For about two years following its completion, used as a residence for employees; From late 1957, it housed: the switchboard room equipped with two switchboards; the Power Supply Department; the Laboratory Storage storing testing apparatus; and the Laboratory; Straight single-story wooden structure; 10 meters long, five meters wide, three meters high; Roofed with slates; Construction cost: 40,000 Wŏn.

Building No. 7: Warehouse No. 1; Newly built by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of November 1956 to April 1957; Straight single-story brick building; 12 meters long, six meters wide, five meters high; Roofed with slates; Construction cost: 60,000 Wŏn; Stored covered wire for indoor installation, sockets, codes, ceilings, nails, small tools, switches, various bulbs, etc.

Building No. 8: Warehouse No.2; Newly built by the Basic Construction Department, Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department during the period of March to August 1955; Straight single-story wooden structure with wood board walls; 13 meters long, six meters wide, five meters high; Roofed with red tiles; Not partitioned; Stored electric wire, iron bars, bolts, nuts, insulators, small transformers of five to 30 kilowatts capacities; Construction cost: 20,000 Wŏn.

Building No. 9: Saw mill managed by the Materials & Equipment Supply Department; Built by the employees of the above department during non-office hours without compensation for their services during the period of the two months from April to June 1956; Single-story wooden structure without walls; 10 meters long, eight meters wide, five meters high; Roofed with wood boards; Built with idle materials; See the paragraph under "Materials & Equipment Supply Department" for its equipment and the types of wood sawed.

Building No. 10: Newly built by the employees of the Materials & Equipment Supply Department during non-office hours without compensation for their services; Used as gasoline storage; Straight single-story brick building; four meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high; Roofed with tin sheets; Built with idle materials; See the paragraph under "Materials & Equipment Supply Department" for the channel via which gasoline was introduced and the quantity stored.

Building No. 11: Newly built by residence repair laborers of the Administrative Accounting Department in about May 1954; Square single-story brick building 2.5 meters square and two meters high; Roofed with slates; The interior of this building was divided into a hot-floor room and a sentry post; The guard was conducted by the workers of the office without weapons in two shifts: from 0800 hours to 1700 hours, and from 1700 hours to 0800

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hours the next day: During the day shift stood one guard, who recorded the name, address, and purpose of each visitor and issued a pass; During the night shift five guards including one responsible night duty officer stood guard in turn at the sentry post, occasionally patrolling the compound; The guards were clad in civilian clothes; During special guard weeks centering around the New Year's Day, the May Day, the Liberation Day (15 August), etc., this guard office received reports on the guard situations in the county (Kun) transformer stations each hour over a Soviet-made telephone by which the internal affairs stations in the city, various other organizations, the Ministry of Electricity as well as the organizations under its control could be reached, and reported to the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau, Ministry of Electricity; In case of an accident, it was to be immediately reported to the internal affairs station concerned and the Ministry of Electricity.

Building No. 12: Toilet; Built by residence repair laborers of the Administrative Accounting Department in April 1956; Straight single-story brick structure; Four meters long, 2.5 meters wide, 2.5 meters high; Roofed with slates; Construction cost: Approximately 10,000 Won; Consisted of one entrance-exit, one lavatory, and three water closets.

Main Gate: Built by residence repair laborers of the Administrative Accounting Department about May 1956; Two brick pillars coated with cement and connected by an iron bar span; Each pillar was three meters long, 40 square centimeters thick; On the upper part of the right side pillar a rectangular signboard written in red paint as "Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department, Ministry of Electricity" in Han'gil was put up.

Barbed Wire Fence: This barbed wire fence was set up by the labor services of the clerical workers of the office about May 1955; Wood pillars stood at three-meter intervals; Approximately two meters high; Consisted of six horizontal barbed wire lines; Approximately 69 meters long extending from the toilet to the main gate; Adjoined to a wood board fence.

Wood Board Fence: This wood board fence was set up by the labor services of the clerical workers of the office about May 1955; Extended from the back of the guard office to near the toilet to be continued by the barbed wire fence; Approximately two meters high.

All the buildings and facilities mentioned above were temporary. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] a three-story permanent building was to be built within three years (i.e., by 1962) at the site of Building No. 2 by the Basic Construction Department. When the new building was completed, all the existing brick buildings were to be used as warehouses.

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1. Administrative Setup of Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department:

Manager

- Chief Engineer
  - Power Transmission Department
  - Transformer Department
  - Power Supply Department
  - Basic Construction Department
  - Machine Repair Station
  - Safety Engineer's Office
- Staff Department
- Labor Wage Department
- Bookkeeping Department
- Confidential Document Officer
- County (Kun) Power Transmission & Distribution Departments
- Work Evaluation Office
- Deputy Manager
  - Administrative Accounting Department
  - Power Receipt & Supply Department
  - Materials & Equipment Supply Department

1) Manager: Under the control of the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau of the Ministry of Electricity, the Manager directed and controlled all the employees of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department, County (Kun) Power Transmission & Distribution Departments, Transformer Stations, and Branch Offices under its control, and managed all the branches including the clerical branch and the technical branch. He summed up once in a quarterly period regularly the electric business in the province, and attended about twice a year the managers' conference held at the Ministry of Electricity, where he reflected the power supply situations in the province and received instructions, execution of which he had to supervise.

2) Chief Engineer: This was the position ranking next to the Manager. He directed all the technical phases of the electric business in the province, consulting the Manager. He led the six posts as shown in the above chart and controlled their personnel. He also participated about once a year in the chief engineers' conference held at the Ministry of Electricity and received instructions there.

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Note: Ordinarily, one may think that the Deputy Manager ranked higher than the Chief Engineer, but virtually, it was vice versa. The Deputy Manager was responsible for the clerical branch, and had a weight lighter than the Chief Engineer from the national point of view.)

3) Deputy Manager: This was the position ranking next to the Manager. As is shown in the chart of the administrative setup, he was responsible for the Materials & Equipment Management Bureau, the Power Receipt and Supply Department and the Administrative Accounting Department, controlling their personnel, and directing their business. During the absence of the Manager and the Chief Engineer, he acted as the Manager.

4) Power Transmission Department: This department planned and performed repair and maintenance of all types of transmission lines and prevention of accidents with them. The transmission lines included 150,000-volt lines, 60,000-volt lines, 20,000 volt lines, 3,300-volt lines, telephone lines and other communication lines. This department also directed the technical workers of the posts under its control.

The personnel of this department consisted of one department chief, one responsible department member, one transmission instructor in charge of 20,000-volt lines and above, one power distribution instructor in charge of 3,300-volt lines to telephone lines, one communication instructor in charge of communication lines and switchboards, one transmission brigade leader in charge of a transmission line repair unit, and approximately 20 repair unit members. All of them worked in a single shift.

This department issued orders and instructions and received reports in connection with technical problems concerning the transmission lines of each county power transmission and distribution departments under its control. When technically difficult problems arose, this department consulted the Chief Engineer.

5) Transformer Department: This department controlled all the transformer stations in Kangwon-do and solved their problems. When technically difficult problems arose, this department consulted the Chief Engineer.

The personnel of this department consisted of one department chief, one responsible department member, two instructors, one transformer brigade leader, and approximately 15 members of the brigade. All of them worked in a sigle shift. The above-mentioned brigade went around to the transformer stations under its control and repaired transformers and buildings.

6) Power Supply Department: The personnel of this department consisted of one power supply commanding clerk, one deputy power supply commanding clerk, and two department members. The commanding clerk usually worked

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eight hours only during the daytime, and others worked in three shifts.

The office of this department was equipped with four Soviet-made telephones which were introduced in early 1954 for 4,000 Won each. Over the telephones any transformer stations and branch offices in the province could be reached directly. Besides the above telephones this department was also equipped with a Soviet-made carrier telephone which was introduced in early 1956 and through which the Power Supply Division of the Ministry of Electricity could be reached directly. In case of an accident immediate communication was taken over the carrier telephone. 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Note: In case the Power Supply Department had a telephone call concerning power supply while another department was talking over the telephone with the ministry or a bureau under it, the operator cut into to notify the power supply call, and the ordinary communication was stopped immediately to give way to the power supply call.)

This department was established as an independent department to prevent accidents and confusions in power transmission and stoppage by a single control system. All power stoppage and transmission were done by the power supply commanding clerk. For instance, when two hours' power stoppage was necessary for a repair of the transmission line to the Wonsan Railroad Factory, the Wonsan Kalma Transformer Station which supplied the factory with power had to get an approval of the power supply department beforehand. The power supply department checked power stoppage plans from various transformer stations under its control and submitted them to the Power Supply Division, and the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau, Ministry of Electricity for approval. [redacted] the application of an approval of a power stoppage had to be sent in 24 to 48 hours before the time of the actual power stoppage. 50X1-HUM

The Power Supply Division, Ministry of Electricity instructed to each provincial power supply department a power usage limit. A provincial power supply department made a plan of the power usage limit for each county (Kun) power transmission and distribution station, which, in turn, notified the power usage limit to each transformer station in the county over the telephone. A transformer station limited the usage of power of each user. Power limit was done in the following order:

First limitation objectives: Non-productive users (rice cleaners, milling factories, etc.)
Second limitation objectives: Rural farming areas.
Third limitation objective : Productive factories.

The Power Supply Department stopped power supply to any county (Kun) power transmission and distribution station which exceeded its limit, because if the provincial power transmission and distribution department

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exceeded its provincial limit, the power supply to the province was stopped by the Changjin Power Generation Department. Power limit varied according to the output of the power plant. For instance, the Anbyŏn Power Transmission & Distribution Station usually used 900 kilowatts, but in June 1958 it was reduced to 500.

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Note: Each power plant recorded its daily power transmission and reported it every day at 2000 hours to the provincial power supply department, which, in turn, reported to the Power Supply Division, Ministry of Electricity every day by 2400 hours.)

7) Basic Construction Department: The personal of this department consisted of one department chief, one responsible department member, one power transmission line instructor, one transformer station instructor, one architectural instructor, one statistician, approximately 70 members of two line construction brigades, approximately 50 meters of one transformer station construction brigade, and approximately 30 members of one architecture brigade. They worked in a single shift. The brigades mentioned above were assigned to various places by the department chief every day. They carried two Soviet-made blocks which were introduced in 1955, one planer, and various small NK-made tools, which varied according to each brigade.

Note: From 1954 to 1956 the Construction Manager directed the Construction Department, but the position was abolished in 1956 along with a cut of personnel.) 50X1-HUM

Up to 25 June 1950 almost no construction was done. During the Korean War the evacuation of existing facilities was primary work. From 1954 to 1958 many War damaged facilities had to be rehabilitated and many new facilities had to be constructed, and construction work increased suddenly. Construction funds were drawn from the Kangwŏn-do Branch Office of the Construction Funds Bank. During the period of 27 July 1953 (the Armistice) to 1958 the yearly construction funds used amounted to about 60,000,000 Wŏn in average.

8) Machine Repair Station: This machine repair station was under the direct control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department. It was located at GU 62953480 in Kwanp'ung-ni, Wŏnsan-si, Kangwŏn-do. Primarily, this repair station repaired transformers and motors of all factories, farms, and NKPA units in the province upon their requests, and secondarily, it repaired large transformers from 200 - 2,000 KVA of the transformer stations under the control of the provincial power transmission and distribution department. From July 1958 this repair station began to manufacture five to 10 small generators from five to 50 KVA per month for miniature power plants and water mill power plants in mountainous districts. (See the paragraph concerning the prospect of NK power situations for further details of these small power plants.)

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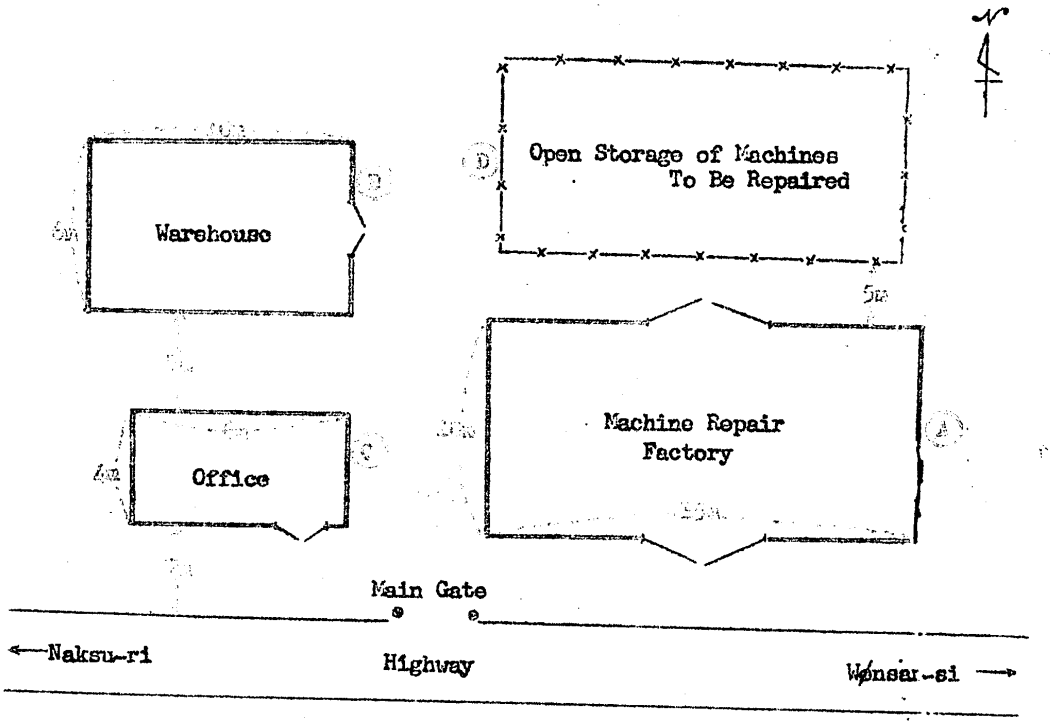
This repair station was established in January 1948, but up to the end of 1953, it had not yet a complete setup and just moved around for repair of small transformers and motors. From 27 July 1953 (the Armistice), machines to be repaired increased enormously, and the new buildings as shown below were constructed by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department at the cost of approximately 370,000 Wŏn during the period of March to November 1957:



A. Machine Repair Factory: Straight single-story brick building; 10 meters long, four meters wide, three meters high; Roofed with white slates.

B. Warehouse: Straight single-story brick building; 10 meters long, six meters wide, four meters high; Roofed with white slates.

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C. Office: Straight single-story brick building; six meters long, four meters wide, and three meters high; Roofed with red tiles.

D. Open Storage of Machines to be Repaired: This open storage was surrounded by a five-line barbed wire fence; 1.5 meters high; approximately 60 small motors from 5 to 20 h.p. and small transformers from five to 20 kilowatts were usually stored here; The repair of them was requested by factories in the Kangwŏn-do area including the Tŏgwŏn Brick Factory, the Anbyŏn Brick Factory, the Wŏnsan Food Factory, the Wŏnsan Railroad Factory, the Kangwŏn-do Central Hospital, etc., rural districts, and the NKPA units stationed in Kangwŏn-do; The motors and transformers were transported to and from this station by the requesters mostly by ox-cart and rarely by truck.

E. Administrative Setup:

Station Chief:

- Technical Instructor (one person)
  - Inspector (one person)
  - Small Transformer Work Team (20 persons)
  - Small Motor Work Team (15 persons)
  - Machine Work Team (5 persons)
  - Large Transformer Work Team (10 persons)
- Clerical Worker (one person)
- Warehouse Keeper (one person)

a. Station Chief: Directed the whole repair station.

b. Technical Instructor: Directed the technical phase of the repair works of each work team, and acted for the station chief.

c. Clerical Worker: He received repair requests, decided repair charges, and requested the charges. He also requested the wages and funds of this station to the Bookkeeping Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department.

d. Warehouse Keeper: He brought materials and equipment from the Materials & Equipment Department of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department and kept custody of them in the warehouse, and issued them to each work team upon its requests.

e. Inspector: He inspected the machines repaired by each work team. No machine was delivered to the requestor without his inspection.

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f. Small Transformer Work Team: This team occupied the left-side part of the factory; Equipped with two thread winding machines which were made by the employees of this station, five coil winding machines which were made also by the employees of this station, NK-made tools including pliers, hammers, drivers, and others; Two workers brought with a pole a transformer or a motor (sic) to be repaired from the open storage, and the transformer or the motor was disassembled for repair. The repair work was classified into small repair, medium repair, and large repair. The small repair involved only connecting of a few disconnected places in the coil and needed no rewinding. The medium repair was applied when a transformer had many disconnected places in the coil and required rewinding. The large repair required the replacement of the coil and welding of the transformer case. This team repaired two transformers a day in average.

g. Small Motor Work Team: This work team occupied the middle part of the factory; Used only small NK-made tools including pliers, drivers, hammers, etc.; The coil for repair of motors was brought from the Small Transformer Work Team; The degrees of repair was the same as those of the Small Transformer Work Team; Repaired approximately 50 motors per month.

h. Large Transformer Work Team: This team used no machines; For coil winding a winding machine was borrowed from the Small transformer Work Team; Moved around carrying transformer parts made by the Machine Work Team and repaired transformers of the transformer stations under the control of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department; Repaired two to three transformers per month.

i. Machine Work Team: This team was equipped with:

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i) One lathe (length unknown): [redacted] Used by this work team from 1948; No trouble at all [redacted] Fine functioning.

ii) One lathe (seven feet long): Soviet-made; Installed in October 1956; Introduction procedure: 1,400,000 Wŏn was paid as the price of this lathe to the Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, Ministry of Electricity, in accordance with a directive from the Materials & Equipment Bureau, Ministry of Electricity, and the lathe was transported to Wŏnsan by train, and this repair station brought it from the Wŏnsan Railroad Station. The price was paid by bank account transfer system through the Kangwŏn-do Branch Office of the Central Bank, with which the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department had accounts.

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iii) Two drilling machines (lengths unknown): Soviet-made; Installed on the same date in the same manner as the above lathe was; Price: 1,100,000 Won.

iv) One Shaper (length unknown): Installed about October 1956; Soviet-made; Price unknown.

This team manufactured with the above mentioned equipment the following parts required in the other work teams:

Iron cores for approximately 40 transformers per month; Approximately 30 large and small transformer and motor cases per month; Welding of approximately 15 large and small transformer cases; Approximately 20,000 sets of bolts and nuts per month to be used for the transmission lines under the control of the Kangwon-do Power Transmission & Distribution; Approximately 3,000 arm supports for telephone poles per month; Approximately 10 generators from five to 50 kilowatts. The raw materials of the above parts including iron bars and iron plates were purchased through the Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, Ministry of Electricity by a directive from the Electric Materials & Equipment Management Bureau, and stored them in the warehouses of the provincial power transmission and distribution department temporarily. They were transported to the machine repair station by a Soviet-made ZIL truck of the provincial department. The articles manufactured by the machine repair station was stored in the warehouse shown in the aforementioned sketch, and were transferred to the warehouse of the provincial department along with the report of the production. They were issued to work sites and county (Kun) transformer stations upon their requests. The generators manufactured here were issued to the people from miniature power plants and water wheel power plants of rural districts in the province.

j. Repair Charges:

i) Five-kilowatt transformers:

Small repair	2,500 Won
Medium repair	3,900 Won
Large repair	7,000 Won

ii) 10-kilowatt transformers:

Small repair	3,500 Won
Medium repair	5,000 Won
Large repair	9,000 Won

iii) 15-kilowatt transformers:

Small repair	5,000 Won
Medium repair	8,500 Won
Large repair	11,000 Won

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iv) 20-kilowatt transformers:

Small repair	6,500 Won
Medium repair	10,000 Won
Large repair	13,500 Won

v) Large transformers:
No charge was imposed on the repair of large transformers because they were property of the provincial power department.

vi) 5-h.p. motors:

Small repair	3,000 Won
Medium repair	4,000 Won
Large repair	7,500 Won

vii) 10-h.p. motors:

Small repair	4,000 Won
Medium repair	5,500 Won
Large repair	9,500 Won

viii) 15-h.p. motors:

Small repair	6,000 Won
Medium repair	9,000 Won
Large repair	12,000 Won

ix) 20-h.p. motors:

Small repair	7,500 Won
Medium repair	12,000 Won
Large repair	15,500 Won

k. Annual Income in 1958:

Income from the repair of small motors	6,000,000 Won
Income from the repair of small transformers	7,000,000 Won
Income from bolts and nuts	2,000,000 Won
Income from generator	1,500,000 Won
Total Income	16,500,000 Won

l. Annual Expenditures in 1958:

Expenditures for raw materials	9,450,000 Won
Wages	1,650,000 Won
Other expenditures	450,000 Won
Total Expenditures	11,550,000 Won

m. Net Profit: 4,950,000 Won.

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9) Laboratory: The personnel of the laboratory consisted of six persons including the chief. This post inspected all the transformers, motors, and parts repaired by the machine repair station or introduced from outside (the Tacan Electric Factory and the Soviet Union). All the transformers and their auxiliary machines mentioned above were used only after the test the laboratory. Any newly constructed transformer stations were put into operation only after the test of the laboratory. This laboratory was equipped with approximately 20 various meters. They were all Soviet-made ones but Source did not know further details of them.

10) Safety Engineer's Office: One safety engineer worked in this post. He supervised observance of work regulations and prevented accidents and the defective works either out at work sites or in his office over the telephone. When an accident occurred, analysis of the causes was conducted centering around the safety engineer. His responsibility was heavy because it had to be investigated whether his direction was faulty or not.

11) Staff Department: The personnel of this department consisted of one department chief and two instructors. This department was responsible for the personnel administration with regard to the personnel of the provincial power transmission and distribution department, the chief and instructors of county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations, and the chiefs and department chiefs of the branch offices and transformer stations. The personnel actions of the instructors of county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations and the chief of the branch offices and transformer stations were taken upon the manager's approval, and those of the department chiefs and the chiefs of the power transmission and distribution stations were taken subjected to the ratification of the Ministry.

One instructor was responsible for the indoctrination of the employees, and the other instructor for technical training of the employees. This department recommended for the award of orders and medals, and selected those employees who were to be sent to Party schools and training schools.

12) Labor Wage Department: Politically, the Wage Department could be considered as ranking immediately below the Staff Department. The personnel of this department consisted of one department chief, one responsible department member, one labor wage instructor, one increased production competition instructor, and one attendance keeper. This department was responsible for personnel administration of the laborers, allocation and assignment of laborers based on the labor plan instructed from the Ministry, and control for strict observance of the working hours and set the wages.

13) Bookkeeping Department: The personnel of this department consisted of six persons including one department chief and one responsible department

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department member. This department was responsible for the financial phase of the management of this provincial power department. It managed all the property of the provincial power department and the establishments under its control, all the disbursement, and custody of the income through electric charges. The actual procedures of the business of this department are given below:

A. Settlement of Accounts: The accounts of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department were settled by month, quarterly period, and year. The monthly and quarterly settlements were called preliminary settlements.

a. Monthly Settlement: The monthly settlement was made up briefly and was sent to the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau of the Ministry of Electricity by mail by the seventeenth of the next month. The following is an example of monthly account settlement [redacted] 50X1-HUM

CIRCULATION SHEET [redacted]

Manager (Seal)
Chief Bookkeeper (Seal)
Bookkeeper (Seal)

Debit Item:	Carried Over	Monthly Circulation:	Balance:
A) Fixed Assets:			
a) Transmission facilities	36,930,000.00		36,930,000.00
b) Transformation facilities	136,490,000.00		136,490,000.00
c) Power distribution facility	46,974,000.00		46,974,000.00
d) Communication facilities	2,376,000.00		2,376,000.00
e) Buildings	4,670,000.00	960,000.00	5,630,000.00
f) Residences	2,260,000.00	430,000.00	2,790,000.00
g) Vehicles & other transportation facilities	1,600,000.00		1,600,000.00
h) Tools & equipment	4,600,000.00		4,600,000.00
Total of Page 1	236,000,000.00	1,390,000.00	237,390,000.00

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B) Liquid Property			
(1) Stored Goods			
a) Basic materials & equipment	3,790,000.00	164,000.000	3,954,000.00
b) Subsidiary materials & equipment	174,000.00	46,000.00	220,000.00
c.) Small machines & tools	70,000.00	15,000.00	85,000.00
d.) Emergency materials & equipment	4,670,000.00		4,360,000.00
e) Fuel	46,000.00		30,000.00
Total of Section 1	8,750,000.00	225,000.00	8,649,000.00
(2) Currency Property			
a) Cash	3,000.00	247,000.00	2,000.00
b) Settled Central Bank Account	1,460,000.00	4,670,000.00	3,470,000.00
c) Limited Cheque Account	37,000.00	47,000.00	39,000.00
Total of Section 2	1,500,000.00	4,964,000.00	3,511,000.00
(3) Credit			
a) Credit to be settled	239,000.00	474,000.00	194,000.00
b) Security money	46,000.00	31,000.00	56,000.00
c) Basic Construction Credit	0	367,000.00	0
d) Advance money for goods procurement	467,000.00	574,000.00	344,000.00
e) Other debts	1,364,000.00	47,000.00	1,467,000.00
Total of Section 3	2,116,000.00	1,493,000.00	2,061,000.00
Total of Page 2	12,366,000.00	6,682,000.00	14,221,000.00
(4) Profit paid to Goverrment	294,378,000.00	8,072,000.00	297,623,000.00

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Credit: Item:	Carried Over:	Monthly Circulation:	Balance
(5) Funds			
a) Basic Funds	236,000,000.00		237,390,000.00
b) Manager's Funds	37,000.00	360,000.00	397,000.00
c) Prize money reserve funds	0	360,000.00	360,000.00
Total of Page 3	236,037,000.00	720,000.00	238,147,000.00
(6) Debts			
a) Confirmed debts	1,665,000.00	156,000.00	1,564,000.00
b) Debts to be confirmed	2,406,000.00	464,000.00	2,075,000.00
c) Other debts	1,446,000.00	64,000.00	1,211,000.00
d) Advances received as price of commodity goods	1,469,000.00	159,000.00	592,000.00
e) Advances received electric charges	2,344,000.00	460,000.00	2,919,000.00
f) Accumulated funds for installment payments	94,000.00	0	94,000.00
g) Accounts with the Bureau	464,000.00	19,000.00	474,000.00
h) Basic Construction debts	3,679,000.00	841,000.00	674,000.00
Total of Page 4	13,567,000.00	2,163,000.00	9,873,000.00
(7) Balance			
a) Profit carried over from the previous year			
b) This year's profit	44,774,000.00	5,189,000.00	49,873,000.00
Total of Section 5	44,774,000.00		
Grand Total	294,378,000.00	8,072,000.00	297,623,000.00

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Explanation of Circulation Sheet

A) Fixed Assets: Assets with no liquidity.

a) Transmission facilities: assessment of transmission lines of 20,000 kilowatts, 60,000 kilowatts, and 150,000 kilowatts, etc.

b) Transformation facilities: assessment of all the facilities installed at transformer stations of 150,000 kilowatts, 60,000 kilowatts, and 20,000 kilowatts.

c) Power distribution facilities: assessment of power distribution lines lower than 3,300 volts.

d) Communication facilities: assessment of the single communication line and the switchboard.

e) Buildings: assessment of the buildings of the provincial power department, the county (Kun) power stations, the transformer stations, the branch offices, warehouses, and other structures.

f) Residences: assessment of the official residences of the employees.

g) Vehicles & other transportation facilities: assessment of trucks, jeeps, ox-carts, horse-carts, etc.

h) Tools & equipment: assessment of tools and equipment such as lathes, drilling machines, shapers, mechanical planes, etc.

B) Liquid Property:

(1) Stored Goods: Electric materials and equipment procured for use in transformer stations and transmission lines.

a) Basic materials and equipment: The prices of electric goods.

b) Subsidiary Materials and Equipment: The prices of office supplies, lumber, etc.

c) Small machines and tools: The prices of all the tools and machines stored in the warehouse.

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d) Emergency materials and equipment: The prices of the goods to be used in case of an emergency by transformer station, important area, and branch office. Since the power transmission and distribution facilities were exposed to natural calamities, this item ammounted the most as shown in the sheet.

e) Fuel: The prices of the anthracite coal, char coal, transformer oil, gasoline, engine oil, etc. stored in the warehouse.

(2) Currency Property: The property kept in the bank or the safe.

a) Cash: The cash kept in the safes of the provincial department, county (Kun) stations, etc.

b) Settled Central Bank Account: The amount deposited in the bank.

c) Limited cheque account: The limited amount to be paid in cheque to other organizations such as railroad, etc.

(3) Credit: Lent money.

a) Credit to be settled: The money paid in advance to the employee for business use, such as per diem for a travel.

b) Security money: The money paid as security money when a vehicle or packing materials, etc. were borrowed.

c) Basic construction credit: The funds for new constructions and extension works were issued from the government. For the above works the materials and equipment kept in the warehouse were used, and they were compensated from the government later, once in a month or a few months.

d) Advance money for goods procurement: The money paid in advance mostly by the Materials & Equipment Department of the provincial power department for procurement of electric materials and equipment.

e) Other debts: The money lent to the employee for their welfare activities or medical treatment went under this item until it was settled.

(4) Profit Paid to Government: The profit obtained after a settlement of accounts was not kept or used by the provincial power department, but was remitted to the Ministry of Electricity. The remittance was made by the bank account transfer system from the Kangwon-do Branch Office to the Main Office of the Central Bank.

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(5) Funds:

a) Basic funds: The basic property issued from the government. The price of the fixed assets. The facilities constructed by the Basic Construction Department with the funds issued from the government were assessed and the price of the newly constructed facilities were added to the sum under this item.

b) Manager's funds: Any enterprise in NK set aside 40 percent of the amount corresponding to two percent of the income through over production and 20 percent of the income through saving of the cost price for use in construction and management of cultural and entertainment facilities for the employees such as democratic propaganda office, club, motion picture hall, bathhouse, etc.

c) Prize money reserve funds: An enterprise in NK set aside 60 percent of the amount corresponding to two percent of the income through over production and 20 percent of the income through saving of the cost price, and prizes were given to selected model workers at the end of each quarterly period.

(6) Debts:

a) Confirmed debts: The price of a purchased commodity which had been confirmed but yet to be paid was added up to the sum under this item.

b) Debts to be confirmed: The price of a purchased commodity which had to be confirmed when its notification arrived was temporarily established and added up to the sum under this item.

c) Other debts: The money received in the account of the provincial power department at the Central Bank but whose payer had yet to be confirmed was added up here.

d) Advances received as price of commodity goods: The advances received from other factories and enterprises for electric materials and equipment to be purchased from this provincial power department were added up here.

e) Advances received as electric charges: The advances received from power users. A user might pay his electric charge for coming month, quarterly period, or year along with that for the corresponding period in advance.

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f) Accumulated funds for installment payment: When a debt had to be paid in installment, the money accumulated for its payment went under this item.

g) Accounts with the Bureau: For instance, when an instructor from the Bureau borrowed some money from the provincial department during his travel, the amount was added up to the sum under this item in the debit, while when an instructor of the provincial power department borrowed some money from the Bureau during his travel there, the amount was added up to the sum under this item in the credit.

h) Basic construction debts: The debts to be repaid to the construction account by other managerial branches. For instance, when construction materials were used by other managerial branches, the price of the used materials were added up here.

(7) Balance:

a) Profit carried over from the previous year: In case of the year of 1959, the total profit as of the end of 1958 should be recorded here.

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Note: This item remained blank because at organizations under the control of the Ministry of Electricity the total profit was remitted to the ministry at each year end and did not appear in the account of this provincial power department.

b) This year's profit: The total of monthly profits from January to September

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b. Quarterly Settlement: The quarterly settlement was taken to the Power Transmission & Transformation Bureau of the Ministry of Electricity by the 20th of the first month of the next quarterly period, and was compared with the settlements of the Bureau and other provincial power transmission and distribution departments, and was settled on the Bureau-centered account during the period of about one week. The quarterly account settlement was made up as follows:

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i) BALANCE SHEET

Name of Enterprise:
Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department

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Manager (Seal)
Chief Bookkeeper (Seal)

Credit			Debit		
Item	Carried Over	Balance	Item	Carried Over	Balance
A. Fixed assets			E. Funds		
a. Transmission facilities			a. Basic funds		
b.			b. Manager's fund		
c.			c.		
B. Liquid Property			F. Debts		
a.			a.		
b.			b.		

The items of the balance sheet were the same as those of the aforementioned circulation sheet, but the former did not include circulations. This balance sheet was made up for information on the changes in all the property and debts, basic funds and profits. The balance sheet served as a guide for the business during the next quarterly period in rectifying the branches in which the lagging behind.

ii) COST PRICE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Name of Enterprise:

Manager:
Chief Bookkeeper

Item	Quarterly estimation	Actual quarterly results
1. Raw Materials & Basic Equipment	3,549,000.00	4,744,000.00
2. Auxiliary Materials	21,000.00	16,000.00
3. Electric & Steam Power	12,000.00	14,000.00

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4. Depreciation Amount	1,232,000.00	1,232,00.00
5. Basic Labor Wages & Allowances	3,352,000.00	3, 350,000.00
6. Social Insurance Premium Deduction	189,000.00	189,000.00
7. Expenditures of Various Workshops	738,000.00	672,000.00
1) Basic Labor Wages & Allowances	342,000.00	340,000.00
2) Social Insurance Premium Deduction	42,000.00	42,000.00
3) Travel Expenses	78,000.00	89,000.00
4) Office Expenditures	36,000.00	34,000.00
5) Expenditures for Maintenance of Buildings & Facilities	72,000.00	56,000.00
6) Labor Protection Expenditures	138,000.00	90,000.00
7) Expenditures for Tools & Implements	30,000.00	21,000.00
8. General Factory Expenditures	1,308,000.00	1,280,000.00
1) Basic Labor Wages & Allowances	468,000.00	457,000.00
2) Social Insurance Premium Deduction	39,000.00	39,000.00
3) Depreciation Amount	150,000.00	150,000.00
4) Cultural Activity Funds	14,000.00	14,000.00
5) Travel Expenses	108,000.00	126,000.00
6) Office Expenditures	90,000.00	76,000.00
7) Expenditures for Maintenance of Administrative Buildings	99,000.00	74,000.00
8) Expenditures for Maintenance of Factory & Warehouses	90,000.00	70,000.00
9) Labor Protection Funds	27,000.00	20,000.00
10) Expenditures for Maintenance of Official Residences	213,000.00	244,000.00
11) Other Expenditures for Administrative Management	10,000.00	10,000.00

Cost price of electric power meant the total cost of maintenance of all electric facilities and administrative expenditures required in receiving power from the power generation department and supplying the users with power through transmission lines and distribution lines.

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The explanation of each item reads as follows:

1. Raw Materials & Basic Equipment: The materials which were used for rehabilitation or maintenance of transmission lines such as telephone poles and copper wire were called basic materials and equipment. If explosives were used for making a hole for setting up a telephone pole, the explosives were considered as auxiliary material. (Note: Explosives were procured from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.)

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2. Auxiliary Materials: Materials such as explosives mentioned above went under this item.

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3. Electric and Steam Power: The cost for electric and steam power supply for operation of factory machines went under this item. Steam power was not applicable in case with this provincial power department, but it was merely listed here because the item was called so in the Soviet Union.

4. Depreciation Amount: Basically, depreciation amount represented the amount accumulated each month or each quarterly period against wear and tear of major machine installations of a factory. The depreciation amount in the organizations under the control of the Ministry of Electricity represented the money accumulated for large repairs of their fixed assets such as power transmission lines, transformer station facilities, and power distribution lines, etc. This amount was determined not by the discretion of each provincial power department, but was instructed by the Financial & Bookkeeping Bureau of the Ministry of Electricity before each fiscal year began, since it would be difficult for each provincial power department to estimate the wear and tear of each of hundreds of telephone poles which went along with each transmission line.

5. Basic Labor Wages and Allowances: The basic wages and all other allowances paid to the employees went under this item. The basic monthly wages of the employees of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department were as follows:

Manager	7,200 Wŏn
Deputy Manager	4,500 Wŏn
Chief Engineer	6,000 Wŏn
Department Chiefs	3,000 - 3,500 Wŏn
Responsible Department Members	2,400 - 2,700 Wŏn
Department Members (clerical workers)	1,900 - 2,400 Wŏn

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Engineers	3,000 - 4,000 Won
Laborers	1,500 - 2,200 Won
Skilled Workers (laborers)	2,200 - 3,000 Won

Laborers and skilled workers were salaried on daily basis and were classified into grades. Workers on Grade IV received approximately 1,500 Won, and those on Grade VIII approximately 3,000 Won.

[redacted] Note: The above wage schedule must have been raised 40 percent in average [redacted] The raise was announced in a Cabinet Decision in October 1958 through the radio and newspapers, 50X1-HUM

The allowances were paid when an employee worked beyond his regular work hours and when an employee had a technical qualification certificate. If one person took leave in a transformer station whose personnel consisted of three persons who worked in three shifts, one person each during each shift, the other two persons had to work twelve hours in two shifts. The two persons, then, worked each four hours more than their regular work hours. Their overtime work was compensated with one and a half times of the hourly ratio of their basic wages. The technical allowances were paid in proportion to the length of technical service. In addition to their basic wages, those whose technical services lasted less than three years were paid 400 Won per month, from three years to 10 years 800 Won per month, and more than 10 years 1,200 Won per month.

6. Social Insurance Premium Deduction: The clerical worker and laborer in NK were given 14 days' leave annually and free medical treatment and free rest and recuperation at rest centers. For the funds for the above purposes one percent of each employee's salary was deducted, while the employer must pay the amount corresponding to eight percent of each employee's basic salary to the social insurance organization. The amount paid to social insurance organization went under this item. Social insurance organizations, which were under the control of the Ministry of Labor, were established in each province and county (Kun) on 24 June 1946 (sic).

7. Expenditures of Various Workshops: This item included all the expenditures of the transformer stations and branch offices including the salaries of their employees and the maintenance cost of their facilities.

1) Basic Labor Wages and Allowances: Same as before.

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2) Social Insurance Premium Deduction: Same as before.

3) Travel Expenses: 50X1-HUM

A. Train charge: Approximately five Won per four kilometers. The ticket from Wonsan to P'yongyang (137.5 kilometers) cost 245 Won.

Note: Only the manager was authorized to use the second class car which cost twice the above cost of the third class car.

B. Bus charge: 10 Won per four kilometers. The bus in urban areas cost 10 Won per ride. No differentiation in trips by bus among the manager and other employees.

C. Other vehicle charges: The charges for use of other vehicles were repaid with the actual cost upon submitting the receipt.

Note: The travel expenses were paid three days in advance by the Bookkeeping Department. The person who was travelling made up a cash transfer slip and got it sealed by his supervisor and submitted it to the Bookkeeping Department to the Manager through the Chief Bookkeeper for final approval. The money was paid by the casher of the Bookkeeping Department upon showing the approval slip. 50X1-HUM

D. Lodging Expenses: To an employee travelling to an area where hotels were available 40 Won was issued per day. No lodging expenses were issued to an employee travelling to a rural district where hotels were unavailable.

E. Per Diem: Per diem represented the food cost. One hundred and fifty Won to an employee travelling to an urban area, and 75 Won to an employee travelling to a rural district.

Note: To an employee travelling to an urban area a total of 190 Won was issued per day, and to an employee travelling to a rural district a total of 75 Won was issued per day. An employee travelling to a rural district obtained his lodging free of charge through the agency of the district chief, and bought his three meals for 75 Won each day. These same rules 50X1-HUM

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of travel expenses were applied to all the enterprises in NK, and no differentiation was made among the manager and common employees. The national hotel in NK charged 110 Won for one night's lodging with two meals (i.e., 40 Won for lodging and 70 Won for two meals). After paying 110 Won out of 190 Won, 80 Won remained in an employee-traveller's hand, with which he bought a bowl of vermicelli for 50 Won or a table d'hote for 80 Won at a national restaurant for his lunch, thus barely meeting his requirements with the expenses.

The cash transfer slip for request of advance travel expenses was 12 centimeters wide and 16 centimeters long, and read as follows:

CASH TRANSFER SLIP

Date:

Debit		Credit		Approval
Item	Amount	Item	Amount	Manager
Credit to be settled				
Paid to Mr. KIM as travel expenses in advance				Chief Bookkeeper
				Responsible Dept. Member
				Dept. Chief Concerned
Total	5,000.00	Total	5,000.00	

4) Office Expenditures: For all the transformer stations and branch offices under the control of the provincial power transmission and distribution department.

5) Expenditures for Maintenance of Buildings & Facilities: The expenditures for repair and maintenances of the buildings and facilities of all the transformer stations and branch offices under the control of the provincial power transmission and distribution department.

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6) Labor Protection Funds: The cost of the work clothing supplied to the laborers free of charge. The free supply varied by ministry.

The goods freely supplied by the provincial power department were as follows:

Fatigue suit, summer	one each per year
Fatigue suit, winter	one each per two years
Work shoes	four to five pairs per year
Gloves	five to seven pairs per year
Cap, winter	one each per two years
Raincoat, rubber	one each per three years
Boots, rubber	one pair per three years.

7) Expenditures for Tools and Implements: The cost of the tools and implements used in works by the transformer stations and branch offices. The tools and implements included the following:

Piers made by the Taean Electricity Factory
Drivers made by the same factory
NK-made saws
NK-made gimlets
NK-made hammers
NK-made files
NK-made waist rope
NK-made axes
NK-made shovels.

8. General Factory Expenditures: The expenditures of the management branches of the provincial power transmission and distribution department and the county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations under its control.

1) Basic Labor Wages & Allowances: Basic wages and allowances for the manager, department chiefs, engineers, etc.

2) Social Insurance Premium Deduction: The amount corresponding to eight percent of the total basic wages paid to the social insurance organization.

3) Depreciation Amount: For recovery of wear and tear of the buildings of the provincial power transmission and distribution department and the county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations under its control.

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4) Cultural Activity Funds: The amount paid for this fund varied according to the number of employees. An organization holding up to 100 employees paid 4.5 percent of the total basic wages, and 100 to 500 employees three percent. The Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department and the organizations under its control paid 4.5 percent of or three percent. For instance, the Wŏnsan-si Power Transmission & Distribution Station had 50 employees, and the total amount of their basic wages taken as 140,000 Wŏn per month, its monthly payment for the cultural activity funds was 140,000 Wŏn x 0.045 = 6,300 Wŏn. With this amount the Wŏnsan Station paid the clerical expenditures of its trade league committee, and the cost of books for its library, its sports and theatrical expenditures, etc.

5) Travel Expenditures: The details of this item are the same as those of the same item under the Workshop Expenditures.

6) Office Expenditures: The cost of all the office supplies, printing expenditures, and communication expenditures.

7) Expenditures for Maintenance of Administrative Buildings: The expenditures for maintenance and repair of the buildings of the provincial power department and county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations.

8) Expenditures for Maintenance of Factory and Warehouses: All the expenditures for repair of the warehouses of the provincial power department and county (Kun) power stations.

9) Labor Protection Funds: The funds for sanitation and epidemic prevention of clerical workers, engineers and female workers.

10) Expenditures for Maintenance of Official Residences: The expenditures for maintenance and repair of the residences of the employees of the provincial power department.

11) Other Expenditures for Administrative Management: The expenditures for preparing the flags of various countries, portraits, placards, etc. on the occasions of May Day, the Liberation Day (15 August), etc.

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iii) LIST OF ELECTRIC CHARGES

Type	Division	Public Service Personnel	Common Users, Organisations, Factories
Electric Light	25 watt quarterly periods	20 Won	60 Won
	30 watt quarterly periods	25 Won	75 Won
	40 watt quarterly periods	30 Won	120 Won
	60 watt quarterly periods	45 Won	135 Won
	100 watt quarterly periods	50 Won	150 Won
	200 watt quarterly periods	100 Won	300 Won
	300 watt quarterly periods	150 Won	450 Won
Specific Electric Light	Basic Charge	Per light	10 Won per month
	Rent of Meter	Per kilowatt	2 Won
Others	Radio	Per quarterly period	15 Won
	Electric Clock	Per quarterly period	15 Won
	Iron Public Service Personnel	per quarterly period	300 Won
	Common Users, Organizations	Per quarterly period	900 Won
Power	Basic Charge	per h.p.	100 Won per month
	Rent	per kilowatt	0.50 Won per month
Electric Heat	Basic Charge	per kilowatt	50 Won per month
	Rent	per kilowatt	2 Won per month

Note: "Public Service Personnel" in the above list represented all the laborers and clerical workers of national and cooperative organizations, and "Organizations and Factories" represented all the national and cooperative organizations. "Common Users" represented those who were not employed by organizations.)

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(1) Collection of Electric Charges:

(A) In provincial government seats such as Wŏnsan, Hamhŭng, Ch'ŏngjin, and Sariwŏn, etc., the City Management Department of the City People's Committee collected electric charges in behalf of the provincial power transmission and distribution department along with service water charges and land rents, etc., and the provincial power transmission and distribution department paid the City People's Committee by bank account transferer five per cent of the total amount of the collected charges. Each user was requested to pay his electric charge to the corresponding district (Tong) office by 20th of each month.

(B) In county (Kun) government seats (Ŭp), collectors of the county power transmission and distribution stations visited each house collecting the electric charge once each quarterly period.

(C) In rural districts the electric charge of each farming household was collected by the agricultural cooperative with which it was affiliated, and the agricultural cooperative paid it along with its own electric charge to the provincial power department through the agricultural bank with which it had accounts by the 20th of the first month of each quarterly period.

(D) The electric charges of organizations, factories, and military units were collected, each quarterly period when they amounted a little and they did not vary greatly by month, and each month when they amounted much and varied greatly by month. The collection of electric charges was done in two ways: one was bank account transfer system, and the other bank collection system. In the former case the user made up a letter of payment procuration and entrusted the payment to the bank with which he had accounts, and the amount was transferred to the bank with which the provincial power transmission and distribution department had accounts. In the latter case the provincial power department sent in the bank with which it had accounts a written collection request, and the amount to be collected was transferred from the bank with which the other party had accounts.

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NOFORN

The income of the electric charges [redacted] was as follows:

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ELECTRIC CHARGE INCOME

Name of Organization:
Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department.

Name of Manager (Seal)
Chief Bookkeeper (Seal)
Bookkeeper (Seal)

Comparison Type	Quarterly quota	Actual quarterly results	Percentage
Electric Light	11,111,000.00	12,019,000.00	
Specific Electric Light	467,000.00	476,000.00	
Other Charges	45,000.00	39,000.00	
Power	14,611,000.00	15,401,000.00	
Electric Heat	166,000.00	186,000.00	
Total	26,400,000.00	28,121,000.00	106%

The breakdown of the above income by county (Kun) or city power transmission and distribution station is given below:

Wŏnsan-si	Power	Transmission	& Distribution	Station	6,887,000.00 Wŏn
Ch'ŏnnae-gun	"	"	"	"	3,141,000.00 "
Munch'ŏn-gun	"	"	"	"	3,104,000.00 "
Pŏpto-gun	"	"	"	"	1,166,000.00 "
P'yŏnggang-gun	"	"	"	"	2,417,000.00 "
Kosan-gun	"	"	"	"	3,016,000.00 "
Anbyŏn-gun	"	"	"	"	3,573,000.00 "
T'ongch'ŏn-gun	"	"	"	"	3,145,000.00 "
Hoeyang-gun	"	"	"	"	1,672,000.00 "

Total 28,121,000.00 Wŏn

The total quarterly income: 28,121,000.00 Wŏn
The total quarterly expenditures: 11,497,000.00 "
The total quarterly profit: 16,624,000.00 "

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The total annual profit was estimated roughly at 66,496,000.00 Won, or four times of the above quarterly profit.

Comment: As is shown in the above list, the Wŏnsan Station ranked the first place, and the Anbyŏn-gun Station and T'ongch'ŏn-gun Station followed it in the given order. From the above list one might guess at that Wŏnsan-si had the largest power supply facility and the largest number of employees as well as a number of largest factories which consumed much power. 50X1-HUM

c. Annual Settlement:

The annual account settlement was brought by the responsible department member of the Bookkeeping Department to the Ministry of Electricity by 20 January of the next year and was completed within approximately one week's time under the account settlement direction of the Finance & Bookkeeping Department of the Power Transmission & Transformation Bureau and the Finance & Bookkeeping Bureau of the ministry. The documents submitted to the ministry with regard to an annual account settlement were the same as those submitted with regard to a quarterly account settlement. 50X1-HUM

i) Balance Sheet: The same type of the balance sheet as the one in a quarterly account settlement.

ii) Cost Price of Power: The cost price account for an annual account settlement included the same items as those for a quarterly account settlement.

iii) Electric Charge Income: The same type of list as that for a quarterly electric charge income report.

A considerable number of miscellaneous attachments were submitted along with the above three principal documents for an annual account settlement, but they are omitted here for their secondary importance.

B. Cashier:

All the enterprise under the control of the Ministry of Electricity employed females for their cashier's posts. This was the same with the enterprises of other ministries. This was partly because of a shortage in working hands, and partly because of their higher reliability compared with male cashiers.

a. Handling of Cash

The cashier disbursed and received all the cash to and from banks.

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customers, and employees (as repayment of travel expenses, etc.), recording them systematically in the cashbooks, and finding daily totals of income and outgo. The cashbook was recordd as follows:

	Remarks	Income	Outgo	Balance
		46,000.00		46,000.00
	Labor wages for Manager & 40 others for first half of September		46,000.00	0
	Electric charge income from the city	7,000.00		
	Expenses for Manager's travel to P'yŏngyang		4,000.00	3,000.00
	Expenses for Mr. KIM's travel to Kosŏng		1,000.00	2,000.00
	Daily Total	53,000.00	51,000.00	

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When daily totals were found, the book was turned over to the Chief Bookkeeper, and then, to the Manager for their final settlements.

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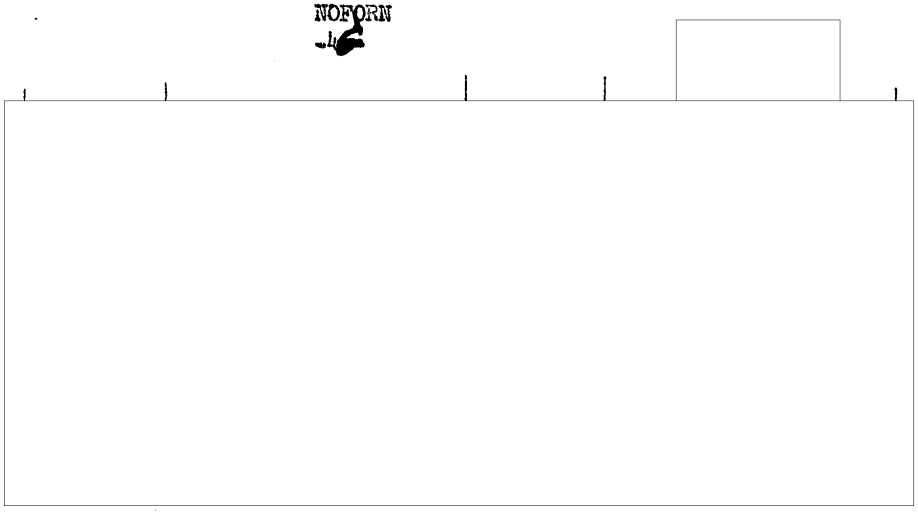


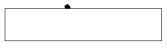
c. Accounting & Disbursement of Wages:

The organizations under the control of the Ministry of Electricity paid wages twice a month. This system was enforced also in the enterprises under the control of other ministries which had many laborers by the stipulation of the Labor Law. Wages were paid twice a month, as it was called, "for the convenience' sake" for laborers, so that they might not waste their money and become moneyless when they had to pay for distribution of cereals and other goods. In organizations such as banks, commercial stores, and schools, etc. which had few or no laborers, salaries were paid once a month. The dates of wage disbursement varied by each organization because it was appointed by the bank which it had accounts at their own discretion. The wage disbursement dates of the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department were the 20th and the 5th of each month. On the 20th, the wage for the half month period from the 1st to the 15th which amounted approximately to one half of the monthly basic wage was paid in the form of advance payment, and on the 5th, the wage for the other half month period from 16th to the last day of the previous month was paid. The county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations paid wages on different dates because they had accounts with different banks.

i) Accounting of Basic Wages: See the explanations of the same items under ii), b, A, 13), 4 of this report.

ii) Social Insurance & Various Subsidies:

(1) Illness: For the first three months of medical treatment wage was paid, according to the length of service, by



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60 to 80 percent. When an illness not cured after three months, an employee was transferred, upon the diagnosis of a physician, from the payroll in his workship to that of a social insurance organization, and was paid one half of his former wage until his illness was completely cured.

(2) Wound Infilicted During Work: When wounded during work, an employee was paid his wage as before until his wound was completely healed.

(3) Annual Leaves: Each laborer or clerical worker was given 14 days of paid leaves annually.

(4) Absence Without Due Notice: Wage and grain distribution were suspended during the absent period.

(5) Suspension From Office: In NK suspension from office meant ruin of social status and life in prison. Public service officials were also frequently degraded to laborers, when they received the laborer's wages.

(6) Rest & Recuperation: So-called model workers were selected from among clerical workers and laborers by the workshop labor wage department and trade league committee, upon consultation with the concerned post. Healthy workers were sent to rest centers for 14 days, ailing workers to sanatoriums for three months. To recuperation centers workers were sent for short term recuperation for 20 days.

(7) Subsidy for New-born Baby: A 500 Won subsidy was paid to each new-born baby upon giving in its birth certificate.

(8) Subsidy for Funeral: A 1,000 Won subsidy was paid upon the death of each employee or one of his dependents.

(9) A female worker was given before and after a child-birth 30 day's and 40 day's paid leave respectively.

(10) Pension System: Pensions were given to male employees above 60 years of age and female employees above 55 years of age. Further details of the pension system are unknown. An employee could continue his work after he reached the pension age, if he desired.

(11) Resignation: Basically resignation was impossible in NK. If there should a case of resignation, the resigning employee was paid for his service until the last date on the resigning day.

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(12) Transfer: In case of a transfer within the same ministry of an employee was paid either by his former workshop or by his new workshop upon giving in his wage payment certificate. In case of a inter-ministry transfer he was paid for his service in his former workshop by his former workship, and for his service in his new workshiop by his new workshop.

(13) Medical Treatment: All medical treatment was given free of charge. The expenses for free medical treatment were financed by the social insurance organization out of the social insurance premium which cost each employee one percent of his wages and his workshop eight percent of his wages.

(14) Taxes: The kinds of taxes were deducted from the wages each time of wagepayment: the earned income tax and the local autonomy tax. Their ratios were as follows:

Monthly Wages:	Earned Income Tax:	Local Autonomy Tax:
Below 700 Won	None	None
700 - 1,000 Won	Approximately 4%	Approximately 0.2%
1,000 - 2,000 Won	" 4.2 %	" 0.4%
2,000 - 3,000 Won	" 4.4 %	" 0.6%
3,000 - 4,000 Won	" 4.6 %	" 0.8%

In case of 3,600 Won of monthly income, the deduction was as follows: The earned income tax 3,600 Won x 0.046 = 165,000 Won.

The local Autonomy tax	3,600 Won x 0.008 =	28.80 Won
The social insurance premium	3,600 Won x 0.01 =	36.00 Won
Total		230.40 Won

The deduction was applied to every employee regardless of his position. In case of an employee with four or more dependents, the earned income tax was reduced by 40 percent.

(15) Various Dues & Rents: The following dues and rents were paid by each employee after he was paid his wage:

(A) KLP Due:

Up to 1,000 Won of monthly salary	4%
Above 1,000 Won of monthly salary	3%

In case of 3,000 Won of monthly salary, the KLP due was 90 Won. The KLP due was paid by the 20th of each month the junior Party group committee chairman, and each member got his membership certificate signed by him.

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(B) Trade League: One percent of monthly income was paid as trade league fee. 50X1-HUM

(C)

(D) Korean Democratic Women's League Due: Unknown.

(E) Due of Korean-Soviet Cultural Associatiation: All employees became affiliated with the association. The due was five Won per quarterly period per person.

(F) Rent of Official Residence: The rent of official residence varied according to the amount of monthly salary and the dimensions of the residence used, but its details are unknown. 50X1-HUM approximately 30 to 60 Won per person per month.

(G) Service Water Charge: Approximately 10 Won per person per month.

(H) Electric Charge: See iii), b, A, 13), 4 of this report.

(I) Land Rent: Unknown.

Note: The service water charge, the electric charge, and the land rent, etc. were paid by individual family by the 20th of each month to the district /Tong/ office. 50X1-HUM

C. Entry Clerk:

Entry clerk recorded based on all the chits accumulated every day all the transactions in account books. These books were used as the basis for monthly, quarterly, and annual account settlements.

a. Income Books (two): These books contained electric charge income by type of electricity.

Form: Electric Light Charge Income

	Remarks	Debit	Credit	Balance
	Wonsan Railroad Factory	267,000.00		
		156,000.00		
		156,000.00		
				423,000.00

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Then, followed specific electric light charge income, power charge income, electric heat charge income, etc.

b. Cost Price Books (Four): In these books all the expenditures for electric supply were recorded by branch (managerial branch and workshop) and by item (travel expenses, labor wages, etc.). These books were used as the basis for making up of the power cost price list.

Form:

Remarks	Amount	Monthly Total	Grand Total
30 insulators used for repair of XX transformer station	3,900.00		
150 meters of copper wire used for repair used for former station	8,250.00		
4 telephone poles used for reconstruction xx trans. line	20,000.00		
1 switch used for repair of pole No. xx 3.3 city district line	2,000.00	34,150.00	34,150.00

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The cost price books were recorded in the item order of the cost price list shown under ii), b, A, 13), 4 of this report. Raw materials & basic equipment; Auxiliary materials; Electric & Steam power; etc.

c. General Ledgers: In general ledgers transactions were recorded by the items given in the circulation sheet (See a, A, 13), 4 of this report) and their amounts were totalled. These books were used as the basis for the monthly circulation sheet, quarterly and annual balance sheets. The general ledgers were divided as follows by asset and basic fund source:

i) Credit Books (two): The items belonging to the credit of the circulation sheet were entered in these books.

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Example:

Credit to be settled

Remarks	Debit	Credit	Balance
Advance for Manager's travel to P'yŏngyang	4,000.00		
	2,000.00		
		4,000.00	
	2,000.00		4,000.00
Monthly Total	8,000.00	4,000.00	

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ii) Debit Books (two): The items belonging to the debit of the circulation sheet were entered in these books.

Example:

Other Debts

Remarks	Debit	Credit	Balance
Remittance to the bank from Kangwŏn-do Hospital for unknown service		16,000.00	
Over remittance to the bank from Wŏnsan Railroad Factory		6,000.00	
Return of Remitted amount from Kangwŏn-do Central Hospital for unknown service	16,300.00		2,000.00
Return of exessive remitted amount from Wŏnsan Railroad Factory	4,000.00		2,000.00

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iii) Other Account Books (two): Items other than those belonging to the credit and debit of the circulation sheet were entered in these books. The form of these books were the same as above.

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Note: All the books used in the Bookkeeping Department were made in NK. Each provincial department ordered them from an office supply factory in the province or the provincial newspaper company. Like the books used before ,5 August 1945 /the Liberation/, they contained 100 sheets each, and the color of the cover varied by province; some were of OD color, others of dark blues, and yet others of white colors.

D. Materials Accounting Clerk:

The primary function of the materials accounting clerk was to keep clear account of the goods stored in the warehouse by systematically recording the prices of the goods received and shipped daily. Until 1956 this post belonged under the Materials & Equipment Department and merely turned over vouchers to the Bookkeeping Department, but in January 1957 it was transferred to the Bookkeeping Department by the instruction from the Ministry of Electricity.

a. Procedure of Receiving Goods: Goods were received by the Good Receiving Clerk of the Materials & Equipment Department in P'yongyang at the Ministry of Electricity or other places and were transported by train to the Wonsan Railroad Station, and then, to the warehouse by truck. Upon arrival of goods, two copies of receiving slip were made up and were approved by the chief of the Materials & Equipment Department, the chief bookkeeper, and the deputy manager, in the given order, and were delivered to the warehouse chief along with the goods. The receiving slip looked like the following:

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RECEIVING SLIP

Rec'd Date		Deputy Manager	Chief Bookkpper	Material Dept. Chief	Receiver	
Nomenclature	From	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Amount	
Telephone poles	Yup'yong Forestry Station, Hambuk.	ea	4	3,000.00	12,000.00	
Wire	Central Material & Equip. Management Station	ton	4	40,000.00	160,000.00	

The warehouse chief turned over one copy of each receiving slip once a day or a few days to Materials Accounting Clerk. Usually the unit price and the total amount were recorded after the slip was

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turned over to Materials Accounting Clerk. The receiving slip blanks were printed in red, and each block of them consisted of 200 sheets.

b. Procedure of Shipping Goods: A work site in need of materials made up a shipping slip and, after getting the approval of the chief of the department concerned, the chief of the Materials & Equipment Department, the chief bookkeeper, and the deputy manager in the given order, gave in the warehouse. The warehouse chief checked the slip, and issued the requisitioned goods. The warehouse chief turned over one copy of each slip to Materials Accounting Clerk in the same manner as above. The form of the shipping slip was similar as that of the receiving slip, and the only difference was that it was printed in black.

c. Procedure of Materials Accounting: Materials Accounting Clerk recorded based on the receiving and shipping slips the quantities and prices of the goods received and shipped in materials accounting cards, and found the total amount of price and total quantity of each article. The receiving and shipping slips, then, were turned over to Entry Clerk, who recorded the contents of the slips in the books by item of the cost price expenditures. The slips were kept custody in the Bookkeeping Department. The following is an example of the materials accounting cards:

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MATERIALS ACCOUNTING CARD

Nomenclature: Telephone pole
Unit Price: 3,000.00 Won

Remarks	Receiving		Shipping		Balance	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
From Yup'yong Forestry Station, Hamgyong-bukto	4	12,000.00			4	12,000.00
For repair of 3,300 volt city distribution line			2	60,000.00	2	6,000.00
From xx Forestry Station	5	15,000.00			7	21,000.00
Repair of Munp'yong 20,000-KW Transmission Station			1	3,000.00	6	18,000.00

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The items were recorded based on receiving slips, and based on shipping slips. The

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materials accounting card was established for every kind of articles, however cheap it might be, and was kept in accord with the articles stored in the warehouse.

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d. Goods & Their Prices:

	Article:	Introduced from:	Make:	Size:	Unit:	Price:	
i.	Indoor Wiring Materials & Equipment:	Taean Elec. Factory	NK	small	ea	1.00	Won
	Knob insulator	Taean Elec. Factory	NK	small	ea	1.00	Won
	Screw	"	"	"	ea	0.50	"
	Safety switch	"	"	"	ea	0.30	"
	Ceiling	"	"	"	ea	0.50	"
	Indoor wire, triple-shethed	"	"	"	meter	12.00	"
	Indoor wire, quadruple-sheated	"	"	"	meter	15.00	"
	Screw-knob insulator	"	"	"	ea	10.00	"
	Socket	"	"	"	ea	40.00	"
	Uninsulated wire	"	"	"	meter	20.00	"
ii.	Transformers:						
	5-KW transformer	"	"	Three-phase	ea	16,000.00	"
	10-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	24,000.00	"
	15-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	28,000.00	"
	20-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	36,000.00	"
	30-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	45,000.00	"
	100-KW transformer	"	"	Large	ea	114,000.00	"
	200-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	185,000.00	"
	300-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	246,000.00	"
	4,000-KW transformer	"	"	"	ea	Unknown	
	(Installed in Power Plant No. 4, Kyŏngang-san Power Generation Department.)						
	20,000-KW transformer	Central Materials Equipment Management Station, MOEL	USSR		ea	4,500,000.00	"

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iii. Materials & Equipment for Transmission Lines:

Telephone pole, wood	Yup'yŏng Forestry Station	NK	10 m	ea	4,600.00	W/n
Telephone pole, wood	"	"	12 m	ea	4,900.00	"
Telephone pole, wood	"	"	8 m	ea	4,300.00	"
Telephone pole, concrete	Manufactured by this Department	"	High tension use	ea	00	"
Telephone pole, concrete	"	"	Low tension use	ea	3,200.00	"
High tension insulator	Taean Electric Factory	"	High tension use	ea	130.00	"
Low tension insulator	"	"	Low tension use	ea	70.00	"
High tension wire	"	"		meter	80.00	"
Low tension wire	"	"		meter	60.00	"
Plug cutout	Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, MOEL	China	Transforer use	ea	1,000.00	"
Tri-polar switch	Taean Electric Factory	NK	Power use	ea	900.00	"

iv. Building Materials:

Brick	Various brick factories	"	ea	0.90	"
Cement	Ch'ŏnnae Cement Factory	"	ton	Unknown	
Lumber	Hamgyŏng-bukto, etc.	"	cubic meter	3,000.00	W/n
Iron bar	Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, MOEL	"	ton	Unknown	
Tile	Local factories	"	ea	1.00	W/n
Glass	Namp'o Glass Factory	"	cubic meter	Unknown	

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Note: Up to 1953 all the electric materials and equipment used in NK were introduced from the Soviet Union and China. After 27 July 1953 /the Armistice/, the Taean Electric Factory was established, and started to manufacture indoor wiring materials. It started manufacture of five to 30 KW transformers from 1957, 100 to 300 KW transformers and 4,000 KW generators from 1958.

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Among other products of the factory were power transmission wires and electric appliances. [redacted] the factory was 50X1-HUM turning out 70 percent of the total national demand of electric materials and equipment, and the remaining 30 percent which comprised mostly large transformers and generators and bushings were introduced from Soviet Union and China. This provincial power transmission and distribution department started to purchase indoor wiring materials from early 1954, various transformers from early 1957, and materials for power transmission and distribution lines from about the middle of 1957. Procurement of building materials started in 1954. Among the goods imported from foreign countries was a 20,000 KW transformer which was supplied through the Central Materials & Equipment Management Station, Ministry of Electricity (MOEL), transported by train, and was used for the basic construction of the Munp'yŏng Transformer Station.)

E. Introduction of Soviet Bookkeeping:

a. During approximately eight years from 1946 to 1953 bookkeeping was done not systematically by branch of each ministry, but either in the Japanese style or in styles invented by individual organizations. In January 1954, however, classes on bookkeeping were hurriedly conducted for five to 10 days by the Finance & Bookkeeping Department of each ministry, with the personnel of the department as lecturers, and Soviet style bookkeeping was introduced throughout NK. All the names of the items of the circulation sheet (See a, A, 13), 4) and the cost price list (See ii, b, A, 13), 4) were translation of Soviet terms. To give a few examples, the advance paid for travel expenses was called credit to be settled, and the advance payment for goods procurement was called advance disbursement. And some Russian words were also introduced: the item of expenditures of various workshops was called in NK expenditures of various "tschekh". The imitation of the Soviet bookkeeping slightly varied in terms used for various items by ministry according to the nature of business, but the basic principle was the same in any ministry. So a former bookkeeper in an enterprise under the control of a certain ministry was to have no difficulty in doing the same type of work in an enterprise under the control of another ministry.

b. Motives of Introduction: In NK as well as in the Soviet Union, private industries did not exist. All means of production were nationalized, and free competition had been replaced by planned economy. In every field of national life NK was asked to imitate the Soviet Union by its communist leaders who advocated proletarian internationalism. Up to 1953 there still remained private merchants and tradesmen in NK, and most of NK farmers were private farmers. But from 1954 they were all organized into production cooperatives

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and agricultural cooperatives. Under these circumstances that everything had been socialized, the bookkeeping also imitated the Soviet style naturally.

c. Evaluation of Soviet Style Bookkeeping: 50X1-HUM the standardization by Soviet bookkeeping throughout NK, was too complicated. it was not impossible to standardize bookkeeping without introducing the Soviet one.

F. Training of Bookkeepers and Industrial Leaders:

For a position of bookkeeper no definite qualification was required in NK. Anyone who was considered reliable and suitable for a position of bookkeeper was selected and appointed a bookkeeper, but those who had learned bookkeeping in school before 15 August 1945 (the Liberation) were given priority for the position. In NK the bookkeeper's position was not considered promising, and few people wanted to take up the trade, because they were salaried the least and their status remained as clerical worker always, and they were frequently thrown into prison for errors arising from the slightest carelessness. In NK there were no commercial schools. From 1954 an economic professional school was established in each province. It was a three-year school, and offered banking course, commercial course, bookkeeping course, and statistic course. After passing an examination, the graduates of the banking course, the commercial course, and the bookkeeping course were made certified accountants, and those of the statistic course certified economists, and they were all assigned to various workshops. 50X1-HUM
Note: The following setup had no direct relation with subject department but source provided backgrounds of those establishments in connection with the training of bookkeepers and industrial leaders taken up under this item.)

a. Industrial Leader's Training School: The Industrial Leader's Training School was established in early 1947 under the then Ministry of Industries, North Korean People's Committee, and had since trained selected officials of factories and enterprise stations for short periods. It conducted manager's training course, department chief's training course, and accounting course, etc. From 1947 to 25 June 1950 the school was located near the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory in East P'yŏngyang, and used a large two-story building and some ten single-story buildings, but in 1951 it was moved to shabby temporary buildings in a rural district on the suburbs of P'yŏngyang City. The length of study period varied by course. The manager's training course was divided into three-month course and six-month course. From the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department three persons attended the school in 1958 for six months each: one the department chief's training course, second the bookkeeping course, and the third the economic course.

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Besides the necessary practical subjects, the school taught the history of the Soviet Communist Party, the history of the KLP, the fundamentals of Marx-Leninism, political economy, geography, business management, etc. Most of the teachers were highly educated people who had been engaged in political activities before 15 August 1945 /the Liberation/. The purpose of this training school was to train underqualified officials and those who were considered promising. Most of its graduates were not promoted in position immediately, but returned to their former positions. Graduates of this school were given diplomas. The graduates of the bookkeeping course and the statistics course took examinations for their qualifications. Towards the end of their courses, officials from the Technical and Economic Qualification Examination Committee in P'yŏngyang were sent to this school, and conducted examination. The examinees were graded in points. The maximum number of points was five, and those who gained three points and above passed the examination. The pass was notified within a month to the examinee's workshop, and the examinee was called to the examination committee again for final oral examination. When passed the oral examination, an official notification and an economic qualification certificate were sent to the examinee within approximately 20 days.

The selection of managers, deputy managers, and chief engineers were made to attend the school by the Staff Department of each industrial ministry after obtaining the minister's ratification. In case with the Kangwŏn-do Power Transmission & Distribution Department, selection of department chiefs and department members for attendance of the school was usually done by its staff department upon approval of the manager, and was finally ratified by the chief of the aforementioned Bureau. But, in some cases, the Bureau directly named officials to be sent to the school. In selecting people for attendance of the school, working status, social element, ideology, and potential capacity were taken into careful consideration. 50X1-HUM

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b. Technical & Economic Qualification Examination Committee: This committee was located in P'yŏngyang. It was established in 1947 with the mission of examining various technicians working in factories and enterprise stations for their qualification. This committee issued the following two types of qualification certificates: technical qualification certificate for industrial workers, and economic qualification certificate for bookkeepers and statisticians. Statisticians were graded into junior certified

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economist, certified economist, and senior certified economist, and, accountant into accountant, senior accountant, certified accountant, senior certified accountant, and high grade accountant. Qualified technical workers were graded into junior assistant engineer, assistant engineer, and engineer. There were no difference in form between the technical qualification certificate and the economic qualification certificate. Qualified workers were given additional monthly allowances of 400 Wŏn for up to three years' service, 800 Wŏn for three to 10 years' service, and 1,200 Wŏn for more than 10 years' service, in their qualified status. Qualified economic workers were given allowances in the following ratios to their salaries:

Statisticians	Bookkeepers	Percentage
	Accountant	10%
	Senior Accountant	13%
Junior economist	Certified Accountant	15%
	Senior certified accountant	20%
Economist		
Senior economist	High grade certified accountant	30%

High grade certified accountants and senior economists were made central supply recipients, and received better distribution of materials.

c. Examination for Technical & Economic Qualifications: The examination was held once every year in each province. For the examination two to three examiners were dispatched from the Examination Committee in P'yŏngyang. The subjects examined included, besides essential ones, political economy, fundamentals of Marx-Leninism, etc., and for certified accountants and above Russian language was added. Examinees were not required to pass in all subjects at one time, but were allowed to pass the examination in three years. Those examinees who passed the basic examination took oral examination in the Examination Committee in P'yŏngyang. Approximately one month after the examination, passed examinees received their pass notifications and qualification certificates. The qualification certificate did not necessarily mean promotion, however. It was merely general national qualification. A chief bookkeeper might not have a qualification certificate, while a plain bookkeeper under his supervision might have one.)

14) Work Evaluation Office:

The personnel of this office consisted of one evaluation engineer and one evaluation instructor. The function of this post was to establish work

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norms. This post also counted labor wages for works in contract system, and turned over the accounts to the Bookkeeping Department.

15) Confidential Document Officer:

The confidential document officer was assigned directly by the ministry. He must have firm ideology and pass an examination after finishing a short term training. Up to the end of 1957 there was another position called special confidential document worker, and he had a separate room for himself and kept direct communication with the bureau and the ministry. But the position was abolished from 1 January 1958. The confidential document worker kept custody of all the confidential and plain documents of each post and the official seal. He also handled official letters to and from this provincial power department. The personnel of this post consisted of only one person.

16) Administrative Accounting Department:

This department was responsible for grain distribution, coal supply to the office and employees, and repair and maintenance of official residences for employees. In other words this department was responsible for food, clothing and shelter for employees. The personnel of this department totalled approximately 30: one department chief, one responsible department member, one grain handling worker, one person responsible for repairs of official residences, about 10 laborers, one person responsible for a coal mine, and about 15 miners. Coal was excavated by the miners at the Un'gok Coal Mine, Hamgyŏng-namdo and was supplied to employees. In 1957 approximately 1,000 tons were excavated by them, and it was distributed to employees for 600 Won per ton. For rice distribution only documental procedures were taken by this department, and each employee received his rice distribution at a national distribution station.

17) Power Receipt & Supply Department:

The personnel of this department consisted of four persons: one department chief who directed all the business of the department and the business of the county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations, one responsible department member who acted for him and was in charge of statistics, one instructor who directed the business of power reception and supply and collection of electric charges, and one inspector who was responsible for inspection of electric facilities and their use. This department approved installation of electric facilities and controlled their use, directed the county power transmission and distribution stations in connection with accounting and collection of electric charges, and took statistics on the power use in the province to report them to the Power Transmission & Transformation Management Bureau.

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A. Application for Power Use:

An applicant obtained an application form at the corresponding county (Kun) power transmission and distribution station, and wrote in his name, address, workshop, type of power, purpose, etc. and gave it in along with advance electric charges for three months and 20 Won per light as handling charge. The county station was to notify the applicant its approval or denial withint 15 days for electric lights, one month for power, and two months for installation of a new power distribution line. Electric appliances were prepared by users. They were sold not at county stations, but at national building materials stores in city or town (Up).

B. Individual Contract for Power Use:

Individual contract was applied to factories and mines which used large quantities of power. In the contract with a mine, the quantity of power supply was decided by quarterly period or year, and an agreement was made between the two parties with regard to undersupply or excessive use of power. When the power department failed to supply the stipulated quantity of power, it was fined by the other party.

18) Materials & Equipment Supply Department:

The personnel of this department was divided into two groups: headquarters and workshop laborers. The headquarters consisted of one department chief, one responsible department member, and one entry clerk, while workshop laborers included one warehouse chief, two warehouse keepers, one transportation instructor, 10 transportation laborers, two escorts, two saving workers, four truck drivers, one chief and about 30 laborers of a concrete pole plant. This department procured materials and stored them in warehouses of the provincial power department and county (Kun) power transmission and distribution stations, and transported them to work sites upon requisitions. Procured materials were transported up to the Wonsan Railroad Station by train, from the station to the warehouses by its own ZIS truck or ox- and horse-carts of the Wonsan-si Transportation Station, and from the warehouse to work sites by the ZIS truck.

A. Procedure of Procurement:

After an annual materials requirement plan was sent to the provincial power department by the Ministry of Electricity, the Materials & Equipment Management Bureau issued an allocation direction based on the plan. The Materials & Equipment Department of the provincial power department received materials at factories and enterprise stations specified in the direction, and transported to the provincial power department by train. The escorts were assigned to the transportation

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of materials. For payment of the price of materials procured, a receipt and delivery certificate was made up by the provincial power department, and materials were received in exchange for it. The certificate contained the names of the materials and their quantities and the impressions of the seals of the chief bookkeeper and the manager which were registered in the bank. With this certificate the supplying party was paid the price of the materials through banks. This same method commonly used in NK.

B. Supply Sources:

Most materials were procured from the Central Materials & Equipment Management Bureau, Ministry of Electricity, and the Tasan Electric Factory. Some materials were procured from the Sup'ung Power Generation Department, Changjin-gang Power Generation Department, Kŏngang-san Power Generation Department, Puryŏng Power Generation Department, Tongmo-gang Power Department, and Hŏch'ŏn-gang Power Generation Department, etc. Glass was procured from the Nemp'o Glass Factory, lumber from various forestry stations in Hamgyŏng-bukto, cement mainly from the Ch'ŏnnae-ri Cement Factory.

C. Procurement by Individual Contract:

The Materials & Equipment Department also sent its offidals to P'yŏngyang in early part of each year and made contracts with other ministries and various factories to procure materials. In procurement through contracts, transportation of materials were done by the selling party. When the materials procured failed to meet the agreement in the contract, it was duely compensated.

D. Procurement from Various Factories & Enterprise Stations in Kangwŏn-do:

Besides the procurement by the allocation direction and individual contracts, materials were also procured from various factories and enterprise stations in Kangwŏn-do. The following is the list of supply sources and materials procured from them:

Wŏnsan Chemical Factory: bolts and nuts
Kangwŏn-do Prison: bolts, nuts, and bricks
Wŏnsan Railroad Factory: pipes
Wŏnsan Shipyard: ropes
Munch'ŏn Smelter: iron bars
Ch'ŏnnae Cement Factory: cement
Togwŏn Brick Factory: bricks
Anbyŏn Brick Factory: bricks

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E. Production:

a. Lumber: For self-supply of lumber for use in residence and building construction, the Materials & Equipment Department operated a saw mill which was equipped with one Japanese-made sawing machine. The saw blade of the machine was made in NK. Two operators sawed lumber in two shifts a day. The logs of Chinese pines and larches which were sawed here were introduced from Musan and other areas in Hoeryong-bukto. They were about 30 centimeters in diameter and four meters long each.

b. Concrete Electric Poles: Production of concrete electric poles in this provincial power department was started in 1956. In early days four- to six-meter-long electric poles for power distribution lines in urban areas were manufactured, but from 1958 manufacture of eight- to ten-meter-long reinforced concrete electric poles was started. In early days approximately 10 poles were manufactured daily, but as of the end of 1958 the daily production increased to 20 poles. To make a reinforced concrete electric pole, a pole shape was framed with four long iron bars, and concrete was rammed into it. The machines used in manufacturing concrete pole included one stone crushing machine, one cement mixing machine, one concrete pole making machine were made by this provincial department. In NK concrete electric poles were widely used in urban and rural areas alike. All of those poles were manufactured by each provincial power department. Concrete electric poles were manufactured also by the Ministry of Communications for its use in urban areas.

19) City or County (Kun) Power Transmission & Distribution Stations:

A. City or country power transmission and distribution stations repaired all electric facilities, supplied power to various factories, rural villages and NKPA units in each city and county, and collected electric charges. Each station had under its control transformer stations, branch offices, line protection stations, and a combined work brigade. Each station consisted of one chief, one business instructor, one technical instructor, and a combined brigade consisting of approximately 20 workers. The chief was given his work by the provincial power department and controlled all the workers of the city or county power station and the organizations under its control, for efficient power supply in the city or county. The business instructor directed disbursement of wages of the employees, travel and office expenditures, settlement of electric charges, collection of electric charges by each branch offices, and summed up the electric charge income and cost prices expenditures of his city or county station for the Bookkeeping Department of the provincial power department. The technical instructor solved technical problems concerning the electric facilities in his city or county, and directed the transformer stations, branch offices, and

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combined brigade with regard to technical problems. The combined brigade consisted of one brigade chief, and approximately 20 electricians who moved around and helped work in connection with power lines.

B. Functions:

As was mentioned in connection with the function of the business instructor, the city or county station summed up its income and expenditures briefly each month, and brought the documents concerned to the Bookkeeping Department for its checking.

C. Technical Procedures:

This came under the responsibilities of the technical instructor. Repair works were conducted based upon the technical regulations, and applications for power use were settled after checking of the concerned facilities upon consultation with the business instructor. He conducted technical direction of branch offices and, when a trouble with electric facilities was reported, he notified it to the concerned post in the provincial power department, and conducted repair as he was instructed.

D. Requisition of Needed Materials:

Materials needed were requisitioned to the Materials & Equipment Supply Department. Materials requisitioned were transported to the city or county power station by the truck of the above department. The city or county power station was not authorized to purchase materials it needed.

E. Wage Disbursement:

The dates of wage disbursement varied by each city or county power station, because they were fixed by the bank with which each station had accounts. The wage disbursement for the first half month was done in the form of advance payment, and for the latter half month the remaining sum after deducting the amount paid for the first half month from monthly wage was paid.

F. Business Summary for Provincial Power Transmission & Distribution Department:

The business instructor summed up monthly income and expenditures of his city or county power station each month at the provincial department. The technical instructor reported actual results of the economic plan of his station to the technical department.

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G. Approval of Applications for Power Use:

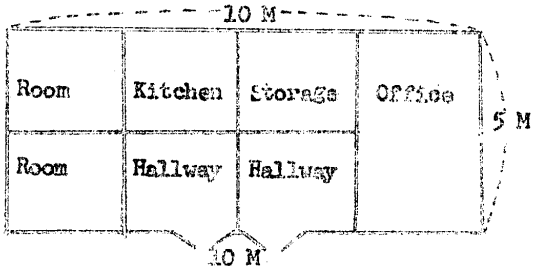
Applications for power use for lighting were approved by the city or county power station when it was unnecessary to extend existing power distribution lines. Applications for motive power were approved by the manager of the provincial power department.

H. Handling of Seasonal Troubles with Electric Facilities:

In October and April when the demand for power suddenly increased, troubles were liable to occur due to a shortage in the output of power generation departments or accidents. When a trouble occurred, laborers were immediately dispatched to the place with emergency materials kept in stock at a branch office, or transformer station, or line protection station, or the provincial power department, and restored the normal condition. This seasonal increase of power usage resulted from the operation of pumping facilities for irrigation, rice cleaning works, sawing, etc. in rural areas.

I. Branch Office:

The branch office was responsible for repair of the electric facilities collection of electric charges in its responsible areas. One branch office was established in every 20 to 30 district (Ri's) (sic). Usually, there were three to four branch offices in a city or county. The personnel of a branch office consisted of one chief and one electrician or of only one person. There were two types in the branch office buildings. One type consisted of two sections: one for the office and the other for residence of the chief's family. It was a single-story house approximately four meters high, with lime-coated walls and roofed with cement tiles, and the interior was as the following sketch:



The other type was a straight wooden house approximately nine meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high, and roofed with cement tiles. This type houses were built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial power department during 1955 and 1956. Thus the branch office consisted of a single building.

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J. Line Protection Station:

The line protection station was manned by one or two persons. It watched high tension power lines, patrolling the lines occasionally. It was located usually in mountaneous areas, and used part of its chief's house as office room.

20) Wŏnsa-si Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: P'yŏnghwa-dong, Wŏnsan-si, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Built in 1955 by the Basic Construction Department; single-story wooden structure; lime-coated walls; red tile roof; nine meters long, five meters wide, and four meters high.

Organizational Structure:

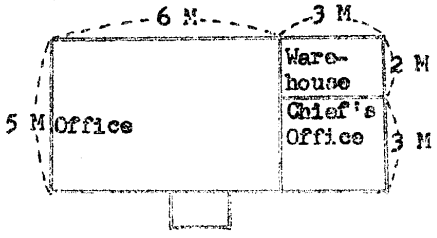
Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Wŏnsan First Transformer Station (six persons)
  - Wŏnsan Second Transformer Station (three persons)
  - Kalma Transformer Station (four persons)
  - Combined Brigade (20 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Chungang-ri Branch Office (2 persons; Chungang-ni, Wŏnsan-si)
  - Sangdong Branch Office (2 persons; Myŏngŏk-tong, Wŏnsan-si)
  - Chŏkch'ŏn Branch Office (1 person; Chŏkch'ŏn-ni, Wŏnsan-si)
  - Kalma Branch Office (2 persons; location unknown).

[redacted] Note: See Paragraph 2. Power Receiving System of this report for further details of the transformer stations.) 50X1-HUM

21) Ch'ŏnnae-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Ch'ŏnnae-ŭp, Ch'ŏnnae-gun.

Building: Used as the building of the Ch'ŏnnae-ri Branch Office up to the end of 1956; Used as the building of this station from 1957 when it was first established; Built by the Basic Construction Department in 1955; single-story wooden structure; lime-coated walls; cement tile roofs.



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Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Ch'ŏnnae-ri Transformer Station (4 persons)
  - Chŏnt'an Transformer Station (2 persons)
  - Transformer Station (name unknown) (2 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (15 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Ch'ŏnnae-ri Branch Office (2 persons; shared the building of the Ch'ŏnnae-ri Transformer Station)
  - Branch Office (name unknown) (1 person; further details unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown) (2 persons; further details unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown) (1 person; further deatils unknown)

22) Munp'yŏng Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Approximately 300 meters from the Munp'yŏng Railroad Station in Munch'ŏn-ŭp, Munch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Built by the Basic Construction Department from October 1955 to January 1956; two-story brick building; 15 meters long, nine meters wide, 11 meters high; artificial slate roof.

Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Munp'yŏng Transformer Station (35 persons)
  - Transformer Station (name unknown; 3 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (22 persons)
  - Line Protection Station (name unknown; 2 persons)
  - Line Protection Station (name unknown; 1 person)
- Business Instructor
  - Tŏgwŏn Branch Office (2 persons; Tŏgwŏn-ni, Munch'ŏn-gun)
  - Munp'yŏng Branch Office (2 persons; Munch'ŏn-ŭp, Munch'ŏn-gun)
  - Pukhang Branch Office (2 persons; location unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 1 person)

23) Anbyŏn-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: 19th Pan, Anbyŏn-ŭp, Anbyŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Built in 1956 by the Basic Construction Department; wooden structure; nine meters long, five meters wide, four meters high; cement tile roof.

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Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Anbyŏn Transformer Station(3 persons)
  - Paehwa Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (19 persons)
  - Susang-ni Line Protection Station (1 person)
  - Haging-ni Line Protection Station (2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Anbyŏn Branch Office (1 person; Paehwa-ri, Anbyŏn-gun)
  - Paehwa Branch Office (2 persons; Paehwa-ri, Anbyŏn-gun)
  - Sŏgok Branch Office (1 person; location unkjown)
  - Sŏgwangsa Branch Office (1 person; location unknown)

24) Kosan-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Kosan-ŭp, Kosan-gun, Kangwŏn-do

Building: Built in 1954 by the Basic Construction Department; two-story wooden structure; 18 meters long, seven meters wide, 10 meters high; slate roof; first floor used by the station and the second floor by the Kosan-gun Prosecutor's Office 50X1-HUM

Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Kosan Transformer Station (4 persons)
  - Wiik Transformer Station (6 persons)
  - Sep'o Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (30 persons)
  - Samgŏri Line Protection Station (2 persons)
  - Wangmak Line Protection Station (2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Kosan Branch Office (2 persons; location unkrown)
  - Kugosan Branch Office (2 persons; location unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 2 persons)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 2 persons)

25) P'yŏnggang-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: P'yŏnggang-ŭp, P'yŏnggang-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Built in 1954 by the Basic Construction Department; wooden structure.

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Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - P'yŏnggang Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Transformer Station (name unknown; 3 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (15 persons)
  - Line Protection Station (2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - P'yŏnggang Branch Office (2 persons; shared the building of P'yŏnggang-gun Station)
  - Ŭngt'an Branch Office (2 persons; location unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 2 persons)

26) T'ongch'ŏn-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: T'ongch'ŏn-ŭp, T'ongch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Built from March 1954 to June 1954 by the Basic Construction Department; temporary building; single-story wooden structure; 13 meters long, six meters wide, three meters high; thatch roof.

Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - T'ongch'ŏn Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Changjŏn Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Oegŭmgang Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (23 persons)
  - Sinil-li Line Protection Station (2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Namae Branch Office (1 person; location unknown)
  - T'ongch'ŏn Branch Office (2 persons; shared the building of the T'ongch'ŏn-gun Station)
  - Kosŏng Branch Office (2 persons; Onjŏng-ni, Kosŏng-gun)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 1 person)

27) Pŏptong-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Pŏptong-gun, Kangwŏn-do

Building: Details unknown.

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Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Transformer Station (name unknown; 3 persons)
  - Transformer station (name unknown; 2 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (15 persons)
  - Line Protection Station(name unknown; 1 person)
  - Line Protection Station (name unknown; 2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 2 persons)

28) Hoeyang-gun Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Sinan-ni, Hoeyang-gun, Kangwŏn-do

Building: The building of Sinan-ni Primary School before 25 June 1950; Destroyed during the Korean War; Originally two-story brick building; Rehabilitated from July 1957 to January 1958 as a single-story building by the Basic Construction Department and the personnel of this county power station and their families; 15 meters long, seven meters wide, five meters high; tin roof.

Organizational Structure:

Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Sinan Transformer Station (3 persons)
  - Kŭmgang Transformer Station (2 persons)
  - Transformer station (name unknown; 2 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (13 persons)
- Budiness Instructor
  - Hoeyang Branch Office (2 persons; Hoeyang-ŭp, Hoeyang-gun)
  - Kŭmgang Branch Office (2 persons; Marhwi-ri, Kŭmgang-gun)
  - Sinan Branch Office (1 person; Sinan-ni, Hoeyang-gun)

29) Kŭmhwa Power Transmission & Distribution Station:

Location: Kŭmhwa-ŭp, Kŭmhwa-gun, Kangwŏn-do.

Building: Details unknown.

Orgarizational Structure:

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Chief
- Technical Instructor
  - Transformer Station (name unknown; 3 persons)
  - Transformer Station (name unknown; 2 persons)
  - Combined Brigade (22 persons)
  - Line Protection Station (name unknown; 2 persons)
- Business Instructor
  - Kyŏnhwa Branch Office (2 persons; further details unknown)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 1 person)
  - Branch Office (name unknown; 2 persons)

5. As of December 1958, the wages, distributions, residences, and meetings of the employees at the Kangwŏn-do Electric Transmission & Distribution Department were as follows:

1) Wages:

Manager	7,200 Wŏn per month
Chief Engineer	6,500 " "
Deputy Manager	4,500 " "
Department chief	3,100 - 3,500 Wŏn per month
Responsible officer	2,400 - 2,700 " "
Plain office worker	1,900 - 2,300 " "
Chief of county electric transmission & distribution plant	2,700 - 3,500 " "
County technical instructor	2,400 - 3,000 " "
County business instructor	1,900 - 2,200 " "

Laborers:

Electrician (4th grade)	1,640 Wŏn per month
Electrician (5th grade)	1,921 " "
Electrician (6th grade)	2,305 " "
Electrician (7th grade)	2,640 " "
Electrician (8th grade)	2,900 " "

In January 1959, an average 40 percent wage raise was effected throughout NK, and in February in the same year, the currency reform was enforced, exchanging the old bank notes for new ones at the rate of 100: 1. For example, an employee who used to get 2,900 Wŏn a month received only 29 Wŏn a month from that date.

2) Distributions:

A. Paid distributions:

a. Rice:

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i) The objects of the central distributions, i.e., the manager, chief engineer, and deputy-manager each received 800 grams of pure rice and their families 400 grams of pure rice per capita per diem.

ii) The common employees (including department chiefs) received food distribution in rice and miscellaneous grains half and half, i.e.;

Underground heavy laborers (1st grade)	450 - 450 grams
Electrician (2nd grade)	400 - 400 "
Department chief, office workers & laborer	
(3rd grade)	350 - 350 "
(4th grade)	300 - 300 "
(Dependants):	
Middle & high school students (5th grade)	250 - 250 "
Public school students (6th grade)	200 - 200 "
Wives & infants (7th grade)	150 - 150 "

In the above distributions, rice was sold at 70 Won and miscellaneous grains at 40 Won per 7.5 kilograms.

b. Clothing Materials:

i) The manager (2nd grade of the central distribution), the chief engineer (2nd grade), and the deputy-manager (3rd grade) each received three meters of foreign clothing materials for summer wear. The manager and the chief engineer were given foreign made materials, but the deputy-manager was given domestic made flax fabrics. The three meter clothing material was selling at 9,000 Won on the market, but it was distributed for 2,000 Won. In addition, each of them received three meters of foreign clothing materials for winter wear by payment of 4,000 Won and they also received a pair of foreign made leather 50X1-HUM shoes per annum and three meters of overcoat clothing materials once in every three year
Other items of distribution were one packet of high grade cigarettes (selling on the market at 70 Won) which were purchased at the central distribution stores at 10 Won a packet until December 1957, per capita per diem, in addition to sidedishes such as the corn oil, meat, fruits, and clothing materials for the dependants, but in January 1958, the system of the above distribution was done away with.

ii) The common employees, including department chiefs, office workers and laborers, received 7 meters of cotton sheeting (produced in the P'yongyang Textile Factory) per capita per annum at 300 - 400 Won a meter, and it was purchasable at the national stores with cards up to 7 meters annually by each member of the family.

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B. Free Distribution: The free distribution goods were given to the electricians only, i.e., each electrician who worked on the electric poles received the following rations:

Summer clothing (cotton sheeting of the P'yŏngyang Textile Factory production) . . . . . 2 suits per annum
Winter clothing (cotton sheeting, dyed and quilted) . . . . . 1 suit by-annually
Labor shoes (basket shoes, domestic production) . . . . . 4 pairs per annum
Winter shoes (basketball shoes, padded and quilted with cotton). . . . . 1 pair per annum
Edible oil (bean oil) . . . . . 1 cider bottle per month
Pork . . . . . 1 Kŭn quarterly
Sea fish (alaska pollack or flatfish). . . . 2 Kŭn per month

The employees of the transformer stations and substations at the county electric transmission & distribution stations were given similar rations as their counterparts at the provincial department.

3) Meetings: The provincial electric transmission & distribution department held the administrative meeting, the Party meeting, the trade league meeting, the democratic youth meeting, the women's league meeting, etc., which may be explained as follows:

A. The Provincial Electric Transmission & Distribution Administrative Meeting:

a. The quarter period business summary meeting was regularly held once in each quarter period, within 15 days of the next quarter period between 0800 - 2200 hours which continued one or two days. All employees of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, the chairman of the junior Party, the chairman of the trade league, the chief of the industrial department (Provincial Party), chairman of each county electric transmission & distribution station and sometimes the responsible officers from the various transformer station attended this meeting, which was called under the auspices of the Planning Department of the Provincial Electric Transmission & Distribution Department to review the results of the execution of the past quarter period economic plan, criticize the merits and demerits in the same execution and to discuss the coming business program. The meeting was held in the conference room at the provincial electric transmission & distribution department (See attachment).

b. The meeting of the ardent workers in the field of electricity was called by the Industrial Department of the Kangwŏn-do Party by directives of the CC, KLP or by its own discretion as necessary

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to call all of the ardent Party members in the field of electricity to such a meeting on a Sunday between 0800 - 2100 or 2200 hours in the conference room at the Provincial Party headquarters or the Provincial Electric Transmission & Distribution Department. It was an annual meeting, where they reviewed the summary results of the activities during the past quarter period together with a political indoctrination of the employee members. The participants to the meeting were ardent members in the field of electricity at the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, the chairmen of the county electric transmission & distribution stations, chairmen of the junior Parties at the county stations, chairmen of the trade leagues, the responsible officers from the transformer stations and substations, the manager and chief engineer of the Kyŏngang-san Power Plant.

[redacted] Note: The items for discussion at the meeting were prepared by the Planning Department of the Provincial Electric Transmission & Distribution Department and submitted to the meeting with a previous review by the Industrial Department, Kangwŏn-do. The vice-chairman of the provincial Party or the chief of its industrial department made a report on the items at the meeting before the commencement of a general discussion. [redacted] not only in the field of electricity, but in other fields similar meetings were held to inbue loyalty in the hearts of the Party members.)

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B. The Party Meetings were as follows:

a. The various field Party general meetings were held by the members of the junior Party at the Kangwŏn-do Electric Transmission & Distribution Department. In other words, the member employees held separate meetings among their own groups in the fields of material & accounting, technology, construction, machine repair, and the Wŏnsan-si Electric Transmission & Distribution Station. The general meetings were held monthly on a day between 1800 - 2200 or 2300 hours, at their own headquarters. For example, the material & accounting meeting was held at the office of the Material Supply Department or the Bookkeeping Department. Items for discussion were administrative business problems presented to the field of electricity for a model achievement, the program to strengthen the study meetings as a part of the political indoctrination, and the organization problems such as the induction and punishments. But when there were special directives from the higher Party organs, they continued to criticize the ideological attitude of each member over a period of one month or even two months. Participants were all members in the same field who proceeded with a general discussion in the presence of the instructors from the junior Party in many cases.

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b. The junior Party meeting was held in the same way as the field Party general meeting, stated in the above. It was a quarterly meeting at the conference room of the Provincial Electric Transmission & Distribution Department on a Sunday between 1800 - 2200 hours, which continued two or three days. The meeting was presided over by the chairman of the junior Party and similar items were taken up for discussion as in the case of a field Party meeting. Participants were all Party members in each field, and the chairman conducted the sessions in the presence of instructors from the provincial and city Party headquarters in Kangwŏn-do.

C. The Trade League Meetings:

a. The trade league junior organizations general meeting was held four times in a year at the conference room of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department (See Ksetch). It was called by the chairman of the same organization committee to discuss increased production, discipline of members, induction and expulsion, and free labor service on Sundays and off duty hours at the urban and residential construction sites. Participants were all members of the junior Party organizations.

b. The treade league committee general meeting was held twice a year on Sundays between 0800 - 2100 hours to discuss similiar problems, mentioned above. Participants were all trade league members at the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, chairmen of the junior Party leagues at the county electric transmission & distribution stations, chiefs and propaganda officers from the same stations.

D. The democratic youths meeting was held monthly as a rule, but sometimes once in three months or five months. It was called by the chairman of the democratic youth league between 1800 - 2000 hours to discuss the same problems of the trade league junior organizations meeting.

E. The women's league meeting was held on the eve of the May Day or the Liberation Day, etc., to prepare wreaths and bouquets. It was called by the chairman of the women's league and the participants were members of the same league. The meeting was held at the conference room of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department and other places for a short session of one or half an hour.

F. The county electric transmission & distribution station meetings included the administrative monthly business summary meeting, the junior Party general meeting, the junior organizations general meeting, and the democratic youths general meeting, etc.

a. The administrative monthly business summary meeting was held monthly and the participants were responsible officers from the country

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electric transmission & distribution stations, transformer stations and substations, and electric line keepers who discussed similar questions as at the quarterly business summary meeting of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department.

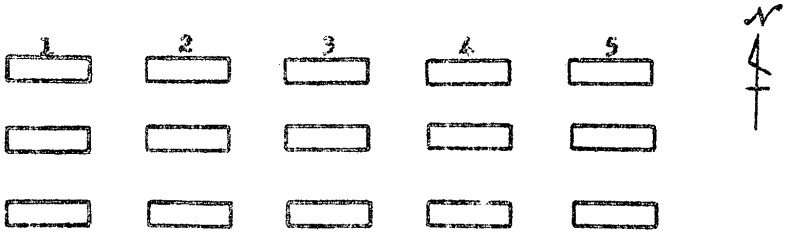
b. The junior Party general meeting, the junior organizations general meeting and the democratic youths league general meeting of the county electric transmission & distribution stations were held in the same manner as above to discuss similar questions at the general meetings of the various organizations in the provincial electric transmission & distribution department. There were no women's league in the county nor its meetings.

Note: There were no meetings at the transformer stations and substations and the electric line keeping stations, but their representatives participated in the meetings of the county electric transmission & distribution stations. 50X1-HUM

4) Residences:

A. A residential section was located at CU 63913535 in Yanji-dong, Wonsan-si, Kangwon-do. There were 15 buildings of which seven were newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the Kangwon-do Electric Transmission & Distribution Department between September and December 1953. Each of these buildings was a straight wooden structure, with red earthen tile roof, 10 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 3 meters high, accommodating two families to occupy one room and one kitchen. The occupants were electricians of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department and each resident paid a monthly rent of 30 - 50 Won, which varied according to the size of the room and kitchen they occupied and the amount of wage they received. The other eight buildings were also built by the same construction department between March and September 1955 in the same straight form in wood, each 9 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, with stone tiled roof, accommodating two families of the department chiefs and office workers of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, charging a monthly rent of 40 - 60 Won

Note: The total costs of construction of the seven and eight buildings, mentioned above, amounted to 105,000 Won and 240,000 Won respectively. The locations of the above residences are shown in the diagram below: 50X1-HUM



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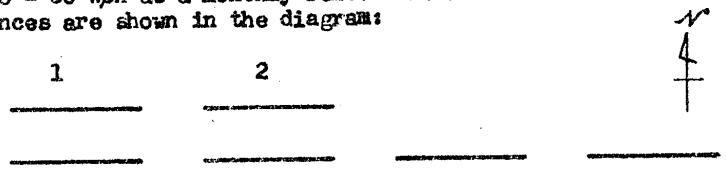
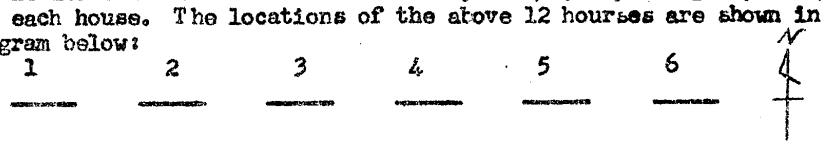
The distance between a front house and a back house was 10 meters apart and there was an empty space of 7 meters between 1 and 2.

B. Another residential section was located at CU 363352 in Wau-dong, Wŏnsan-si. There were 14 buildings, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department between September and December 1955. These houses also stood in a straight line. Ten buildings were in wooden structure and four in brick, each 9 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, eight with red earthen-tiled roofs and six with stone-tiled roofs. Accommodations were given to two families each in one building to occupy two hot floor room, a kitchen, a porch and a closet. The occupants were department chiefs, office workers and laborers who paid 40 - 60 Wŏn as a monthly rent. The locations of the above residences are shown in the diagram:



The distance between a front house and a back house was 10 meters apart, and there was an empty space of 7 meters between 1 and 2. The total cost of construction of the 14 buildings was 420,000 Wŏn.

C. Another residential section was located at CU 63993530 in Yangji-dong, Wŏnsan-si. There were 12 buildings, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department between April and October 1956. These houses stood in a straight line, eight were in brick structure and four in wood, each 9 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, six with stone-tiled roofs and six with red earthen-tiled roofs, giving accommodation to two families to occupy a kitchen, a hot floor room, a porch and a closet. The occupants were department chiefs, office workers and laborers, who paid 40 - 60 Wŏn as a monthly rent. The total cost of construction of the above 12 hourses amounted to 360,000 Wŏn, expending 30,000 Wŏn for each house. The locations of the above 12 hourses are shown in the diagram below:



The distance between a front house and a back house was 10 meters apart and there was an empty space of 7 meters between 1 and 2.

D. Another rresidential section was located at CU 65403395 in Myŏngsŏk-tong, Wŏnsan-si. There were 16 buildings, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution

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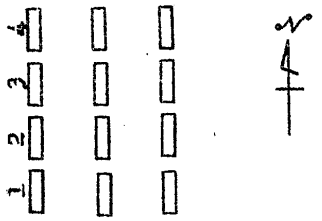
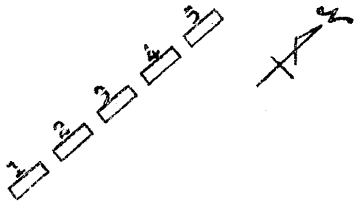
department between September and December 1953. These houses stood in a straightline of wooden structure with thatched roofs, each 10 meters long, 3 meters wide and 3 meters high; Accommodations were given to two families to each occupy a kitchen, and a hot floor room. Occupants were laborers in the employ of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, paying 20 - 30 Won as a monthly rent. The construction of the above 16 buildings cost 240,000 Won, expending 15,000 Won for each building. The locations of the above 16 houses are shown in the diagram below:



The distance between a front house and a back house was 7 meters apart, and there was an empty space of 5 meters between 1 and.

E. Another residential section was located at CU 636344 in Wau-dong, Wonsan-si. There were five buildings, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department between October 1956 and May 1957. The houses were of brick structure with cement-coated walls and stone-tiled roof, each 12 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high, accommodating two families to occupy a kitchen, two hot floor rooms, a porch and a lavatory each. The occupants were deputy-manager, department chiefs, trade league chairman, junior Party chairman, and staff members of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, paying 60 - 100 Won as a monthly rent. The total cost of construction of the above five buildings was 300,000 Won, expending 60,000 Won for each building. The location of the above five buildings are shown in the diagram below:



The distance between 1 and 2 was 7 meters.

F. The dormitory of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department was located at the same site as the b) residential section

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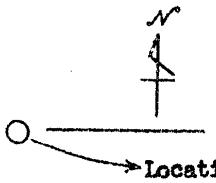
in Wau-dong, Wŏnsa-si. There was only one building of wood, standing in a straight line, with cement-tiled roofs, each 16 meters long, 9 meters wide, and 5 meters high, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department between September and December 1955. The dormitory of 8 rooms had an accommodation capacity of 130 people or 15 people in one room. Boarders were unmarried persons in the employ of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department, each paying 400 Wŏn a boarding fee per month. In the building were installed two radio loud-speakers (NK production), and other tools of amusements such as the chess boards, cards and trumps. At the dining hall, three meals were served, and menu consisted of rice, bean paste soup, and Kimch'i (pickled vegetables), and the quilts of cotton sheeting were given for common use of the boarders. The total cost of construction of this dormitory was 150,000 Wŏn, and the location of the dormitory is shown in the diagram below:



Note: The exact location of the dormitory was 10 meters north of the northernmost house in the b) residential section.)

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G. Residences of Transformer Stations and Substations: Each country electric transmission & distribution station had 20 buildings in a electric transmission & distribution station. These buildings were of wood and brick built in a straight line, newly built by the Basic Construction Department of the provincial electric transmission & distribution department during 1955 and 1956. The number of families accommodated, the amount of rent paid and the cost of construction were same as those of the b) residences. The above residences were 200 meters apart from the office room of the county electric transmission & distribution station. The locations of residences of each transformer station and substation were ten meters apart from their offices. The number of buildings being one for each substation, three for a large transformer station with an output of above 60,000 kilowatts, and one for a small transformer station with an output of below 20,000 kilowatts. The year of construction, and structure of the buildings, the number of families accommodated, the amount rent paid, and the cost of construction were same as those of the b) residences.

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6. Future Prospects of Electric Power in NK:

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1) As of 1958, the output of power at each NK power plant was as follows:

Sup'ung Power Plant:	700,000 KWH	(transmitting half to China and half to P'yŏngan-namdo, P'yŏngan-bukto, and Hwanghae-do)
Changjin-gang Power Plant	300,000 KWH	(transmitting half to Kangwŏn-do and half to Hamgyŏng-namdo)
Tongno-gang Power Plant	100,000 KWH	(Used in Chagang-do)
Hŏch'ŏn-gang Power Plant	90,000 KWH	(Place of use unknown)
Pujŏn-gang Power Plant	60,000 KWH	(Used in Hamgyŏng-bukto)
Puryŏng Power Plant	60,000 KWH	(Used in Hamgyŏng-bukto)
Kŭmgang-san Power Plant	50,000 KWH	(Used in Kosŏng-gun and T'ongch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do).
Total output	1,360,000 KWH	

2) As of February 1959, the following power plants were under construction:

A. Unbong Power Plant: It was located in Yanggang-do, where a new plant was being constructed under NK-China joint project, to be completed in 1961 with a plan to output 60,000 kilowatts, half of which will be transmitted to China.

B. Kanggye Youth Power Plant: Construction was commenced in March 1957 to be completed in December 1959 to output 300,000 kilowatts. The plant was so-called, because youths from each province were mobilized to participate in its construction.

C. Tongno-gang Power Plant Extension: As of December 1958, the output of the plant was 100,000 kilowatts. An extension work was commenced in September 1957 to be completed in December 1959 to add 100,000 kilowatts, which means the total output of the plant in 1959 will be 200,000 kilowatts.

3) Small Water Power Plants, Watermills, Windmills, Steam Power Plants:
In July 1958, the Ministry of Electricity, NK, held a conference of managers of provincial electric transmission & distribution departments, and made a general discussion as to when the people in the remote farm villages in mountainous areas could use electricity. At the same conference, the manager from Chagang-do declared that these people will enjoy the benefit until June 1959, and the manager from Kangwŏn-do said that such time will come before December 1955 [redacted] In other words, as a result of the above conference of managers, all available mountain streams will be harnessed to produce water power, utilize the already established watermills, and

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newly established windmills and steam power plants with modern devices, beginning from August 1958 in order to see that the above plan will be accomplished by the end of 1959. When this plan is realized, even the remote villages will have plenty of electric lights, and moreover, the pumping, thrashing, rice cleaning and sawing of the farm cooperatives will be performed by electric power. Although the present volume of output is tremendous, its lion's share is being transmitted to China, and large volumes are consumed by heavy industries and people's economy projects in NK, leaving no reserve power for the consumption of farmers, therefore, the last-mentioned plan has been worked out to meet the demands of the remote villages. The cost of construction of the lesser electric power plants will be borne by each farm cooperative, which will purchase miniature generators (5k - 50k) from the machine repair shops under the provincial electric transmission & distribution department and receive technical assistance from the same department (For the volume of output of each generator, see Paragraph 4 - H of the Machine Repair Shops in Attachment).

A. Construction of Miniature Power Plants: Making reservoirs by building dams across mountain streams to prevent flood and to irrigate fields during the dry seasons, and to produce hydroelectric power with miniature generators (20k - 50k) to supply power to one or two villages from a plant. [redacted] 50X1-HUM [redacted] the Anbyŏn-gun Electric Transmission & Distribution Station, Kangwŏn-do, an undisclosed mountain unit, NKPA, under the jurisdiction of the Sŏgok Electric Substation, was supplied electricity through the service of two 50k-generators which were installed in October 1958 at two mountain valleys where the unit was stationed. As a result, the same unit was enabled to use not only electric lights but electric motors, and the benefit was extended to two mountain villages nearby.

B. Watermill Power Plant: Utilizing the village watermills in producing hydroelectricity by tying an endless belt on the axis of a revolving watermill and generator (5k - 20k). Between August and December 1958, fifteen such power plants were established in Anbyŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do, and it was reported thatin Chagang-do 70 similar plants were installed. [redacted] 50X1-HUM generation was made by harnessing watermills at the dams across the mountain streams.

C. Windmill Power Plant: Planting three 20 meter-long wooden poles on a mountain (or any place more than 10 meters high above the ground) and mounting a weatherrock on the tops of these wooden poles. When the

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revolving weatherrock, through an endless belt, turns a generator on the mountain, making it produce electricity. Even in a fair weather, the wind turns the weatherrock continuously if it is mounted in the air 20 meters above the ground. As of December 1958, a windmill power plant was installed in the backyard of the Ministry of Electricity in P'yŏngyang, showing the output of electric power with a 20-k generator, and the model of this plant was on display in the P'yŏngyang Agriculture & Industry Exhibition Hall. such windmill power plants were set up in various places in P'yŏngan-namdo.

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D. Steam Power Plant: No extra fuel was consumed, but by utilizing burning fuel while making basic products, the generators were set in motion to produce electricity. For examples:

a. A plan was on foot as of December 1958, to see that all and each family in the apartment houses in P'yŏngyang are supplied with steam instead of anthracite coal. So the family supply of anthracite will be stopped in order to establish a large steam plant in P'yŏngyang where electricity will be generated while burning the fuel to partially meet the demand of power in the city. However, until December 1958, the steam plant was not realized

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b. The managers of distilleries were ordered to produce electricity as a by-product by turning generators with steam while steaming rice for wine. There were two 4,000-K steam generators in the Ch'ŏnnae Cement Factory, Kangwŏn-do, which were installed during the Japanese occupation, and these generators were left idle until 1957 since they were bombed out during the Korean War. an order arrived at the Ch'ŏnnae Cement Factory in December 1957 from the Party headquarters and the Ministry of Electricity to generate electricity by utilizing steam for production of cement, and the steam generators were repaired from January 1958.

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In 1961, the output of NK electric power will be twice as much as that of 1958. In other words, as of December 1958, the seven hydroelectric power plants (Sup'ung, Changjin-gang, Tongno-gang, Hŏch'ŏn-gang, Pujŏn-gang, Puryŏng, and Kŭmgang-san) produced a total of 1,360,000 kilowatts, but when the three large hydroelectric power plants now under construction will be completed by 1961, the output will be increased by 1,000,000 kilowatts, and adding the output of small power plants, including watermills, windmills, and steam plants, mentioned above, the total new output will far exceed 1,360,000 kilowatts in December 1959.

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As a genuine proof, the Minju Chosŏn, in its December issue (date unknown), 1958, officially announced that the total output of electric power in 1958 was 9,700,000,000 kilowatts which aimed at climbing to 20,000,000,000 kilowatts in four or five years, and in that event, NK will follow up or lead Japan not only in the production of electricity but in the field of heavy industry.

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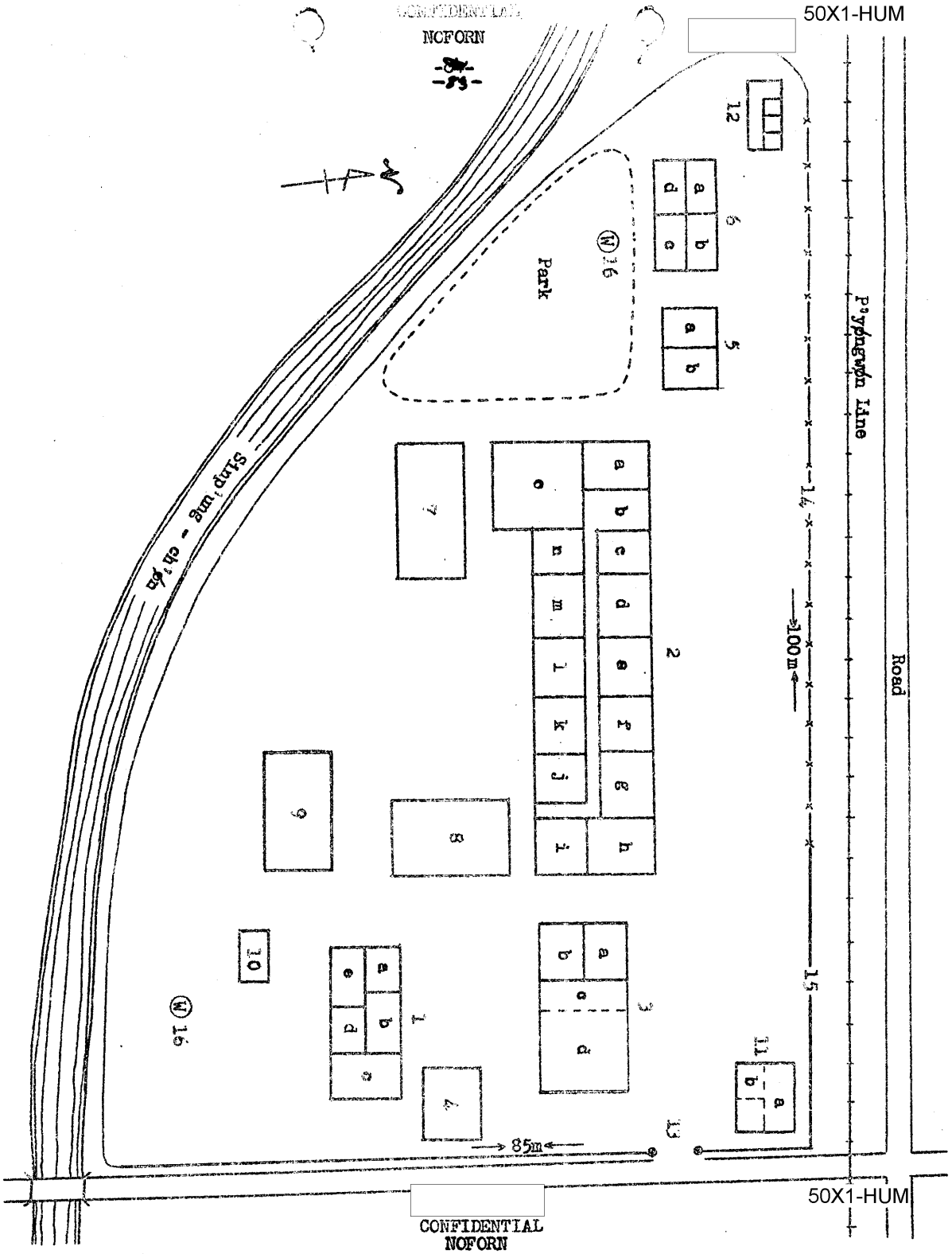

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Explanation to Sketch

1) a - Document Archive
   b - Hall Way
   c - Manager's office
   d - Confidential Document Officer's office

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2) a - Trade League Paper Publishing Office
   b - Hall Way
   c - Trade League Archive
   d - Power Transmission Department
   e - Transformer Department
   f - Safety Engineer's office
   g - Office, Planning Department
   h - Planning Department
   i - Deputy Manager's Office
   j - Staff Department
   k - Labor Wage Department
   l - Power Demand & Supply Department
   m - Bookkeeping Department
   n - Archive, Bookkeeping Department
   o - Junior Party Committee

3) a - Accounting Department
   b - Materials & Equipment Supply Department
   c - Stage
   d - Conference Hall

4) Trade League Committee

5) a - Office Supplies Warehouse
   b - Basic Construction Department

6) a - Laboratory Warehouse
   b - Switchboard Room
   c - Power Supply Department
   d - Laboratory

7) Warehouse No. 1

8) Warehouse No. 2

9) Saw Mill

10) Gasoline Storage

11) a - Guard Office
    b - Sentry Post

12) Toilet

13) Main Gate

14) Barbed-wire Fence

15) Wooden Fence

16) Running Water

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